

Belgian Laces



Volunteers from Liège Leaving for Brussels (1830)

This painting by **Charles SOUBRE** hangs in Liège, at the Musée de l'Art wallon depicts patriots from Liège rallying around Charles Rogier in the court of the Palace of the Bishop-Princes before marching off to Brussels to help with the revolt at the cries of "Conquer or Die for Brussels!"

http://www.ulg.ac.be/expo19e/album/017_soubre_dep.html

Our principal objective is:
Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS

Belgian American Heritage Association
 Our organization was founded in 1976 and welcomes as members Any person of Belgian descent interested in Genealogy, History, Biography or Heraldry, either amateur or professional.

You are invited to become a member and to participate actively in the work of the society. The annual membership fee includes a subscription to the quarterly

BELGIAN LACES

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Dear Members,

The BIG news this quarter is the work Guy Gallez has been busy with: updating our site on Rootsweb to make as much information available to researchers. He did such a tremendous job!!! THANK YOU, Guy!!!

New features: a page with clickable links to useful site; a page with searchable databases for Belgium, the US, Canada and hopefully more soon; a page providing the necessary information to join The Belgian Researchers with option to pay with PayPal, and one especially for Belgian Laces. We made new cover pages for all the old issues and Guy uploaded each one on that page, with its own table of contents. He added a searchable index for all BL back issues. He did such an AWESOME job!!! Let us know if you have things you want to share!

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~inbr/index.html>

Another special treat: an exclusive 3-part preview at a soon-to-be published book "Les verriers SCHMIDT au Pays de Charleroi", by co-authors, André DARQUENNES and Frédéric GOBBE. More will be forthcoming as the publishing date approaches.

Also check out the 1901 Canadian census...

Hope this issue is to your taste!!! Take Care!

Régine

A Third Child for Mathilde and Philippe

(14/04/2005) © AP



BRUSSELS – The Belgian Royal Palace announced that Prince Philippe, heir to the throne of Belgium, and his wife, Princess Mathilde, are expecting a third child. The birth is anticipated for October 2005.

"The princes are very happy to give a little brother or sister to Princess Elisabeth, born in Brussels October 25th, 2001, and to Prince Gabriel, born in Brussels on August 20th, 2003".

<http://www.dhnet.be/index.phtml?content=http://www.dhnet.be/dhinfos/article.phtml?id=119531>

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** The content of the articles is the sole responsibility of those who wrote them**

The Guns Of Brabant

Compiled by Thomas JEWETT

First Printing February 2005

470 pages

Electronic or Paper versions

Both present the same material, however, the CD version has color pictures and illustrations, whereas the printed version has only black and white, due to the extra printing cost.

CD version is \$5. You will need to have Office 97 or higher to access the document.

Printed copies, including postage are \$40.



These prices basically reflect the cost of producing the work, and mailing it out. I am not out to make any kind of profit on the work.

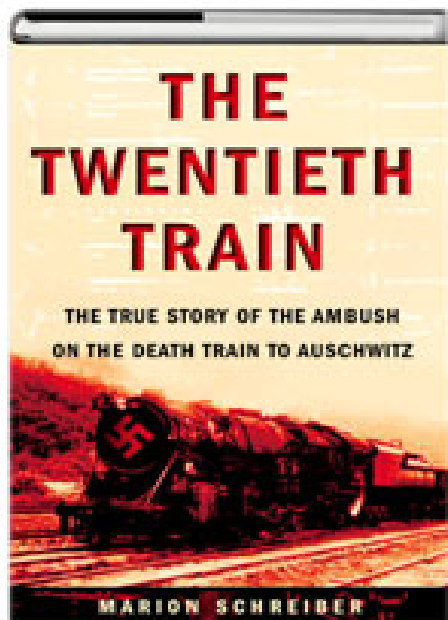
Distributed by Thomas Jewett - 836 Coolidge Avenue, Clawson, MI 48017 - tjewett.geo@yahoo.com

The book provides a history of the surname and its variations, a timeline and lineage going back to the earliest GUNS ancestor forward up to 12 generations.

There are some loose ends that might yet be filled in the future thanks to new descendants coming forward to be counted.

A valuable acquisition if you have family in the Huldenbergh area.

Some surnames found in this book are: ARKENS, BAUWENS, DEKELVER, DEKEYSER, DEWITT, D'HONT, GILLEKENS, GOOSSENS, GUNS, LAUWENS, MERTENS, PHILLIPS, RENDERS, VANDEDAEL, VANDERLINDEN, VANPAY, WAUTERS and many more...



The Twentieth Train - By Marion Schreiber

Book Hardcover, 320 pages

Publisher: Grove/Atlantic Inc - Publication Date: March, 2005

A train roars through Europe on an April night in 1943, filled with 1,600 Jews being taken to Auschwitz. Crouched in the dark alongside the tracks are three young Resistance fighters armed only with pliers, a hurricane lamp, and a single pistol. In an act of heroism "in the face of all reason," as journalist Marion Schreiber writes, they intend to stop the train and free its inhabitants.

Sounds like a good suspense novel-except that **it really happened**. Like "Schindler's List," The Twentieth Train creates an amazing portrait of heroism in the face of the worst kind of evil. The story takes place in Belgium, where, at the beginning of 1943, the Nazis have stepped up transports of Jews to the death camps.

Resistance fighter Youra Livchitz -a young doctor- discovers that a train is to depart for Auschwitz the next week.

In an action considered so foolhardy that even his Resistance superiors disapproved, Youra and two school friends, Jean Franklemon and Robert Maistrau, attacked the train and helped 17 Jews escape, while another 200 fled in the confusion.

The Twentieth Train, writes Publishers Weekly, is "moving and exciting - a celebration of good rather than a reminder of evil."

http://www.srrclub.com/doc/browse/detail/product_detail.jhtml?repositoryId=388524B133

Against all odds, Belgium resisted

By RON KIRSCHNER

Published in the Daily Hampshire Gazette, April 23-24, 2005

<http://www.dailyhampshiregazette.com/storytmp>

submitted by Micheline GAUDETTE

Sixty-two years ago this week, in Nazi-occupied Poland, Jewish prisoners of the Warsaw ghetto began organized armed resistance. Most of the 600,000 originally forced into the ghetto had already been taken by the Nazis for "resettlement in the East." This was a euphemism for mass murder as the teenagers and twenty-somethings of the Jewish Fighting Organization well knew.

On the morning of April 19, 1943, Nazis entering the ghetto for their next batch of victims were greeted by gunfire and grenades. Armed mostly with pistols and Molotov cocktails, the men and women of the ghetto fought tenaciously, knowing that surrender meant certain death. They held out for four weeks against a modern army supported by tanks, artillery and aircraft.

The key actors of an unrelated drama, 700 miles to the east, displayed similar courage and resourcefulness. In a daring rescue attempt, three men ambushed a train transporting over 1600 Jews from Belgium to the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Their story is told by German journalist Marion Schreiber in "The Twentieth Train" (Grove Press, 2003), a book based on extensive research and interviews with survivors.

Organized by Youra Livchitz, a Jewish physician active in the Belgian resistance, this was the only known raid on a transport to Auschwitz. When Livchitz had presented his plan to resistance leaders, they rejected it as too dangerous, so he convinced two friends from the Belgian Free University to join him.

At an isolated bend in the tracks the rescuers set up a lantern wrapped in red cellophane. The train's Belgian engineer made a sudden stop for what appeared in the darkness to be a railroad signal. Livchitz fired shots with his pistol (the only weapon the three men had). His accomplices worked with pliers to open the sealed boxcars.

SS and police guards in the front and rear cars had their attackers heavily outnumbered and outgunned, but it took them a few moments to realize this. The rescuers managed to free 17 from the crammed freight cars, handing each a 50 franc note, before fleeing with the Germans at their heels.

But in the confusion following the ambush other prisoners also got away. Some with contacts in the resistance had heard rumors of the attack, and smuggled aboard saws and other tools to break out of the boxcars. Many did not realize that the Nazis planned to send most straight to the gas chamber upon arrival at Auschwitz. They were told only that they were being "resettled" to a "labor camp in the east."

Regardless of how much anyone knew, it was clear that escape would be much more difficult once the train crossed the border into Germany. When the train again started moving, it proceeded slowly, and prisoners continued to jump off. By the time the train reached Germany 231 deportees had escaped, of whom 23 were shot or died from the jump. For the Nazi pursuers, finding the rest would be an impossible task.

The Nazis were not popular in Belgium, and many Belgians sympathized with their victims. Once free of the train, the escapees had no trouble finding help. The case of Simon Gronowski, 11-years-old at the time, was typical. Separated from his family when he leapt off the train, he wandered through the woods till he saw a village and went to the first house he came to. It belonged to the family of a village policeman, and the fearful boy concocted a story of getting separated from his playmates.

The policeman told him, "I know you escaped from the Jewish train. You don't need to worry. We are good Belgians; we won't betray you." Simon was fed and bathed, his torn clothes repaired. Another officer brought him by bicycle to the train station, avoiding main roads and German patrols, then bought him a ticket to Brussels where he went to the home of a family friend. It would be nearly a year and a half before American and British forces liberated Belgium. During that time, of the more than 200 Jews who escaped the Auschwitz train, none were turned in to the Nazis.

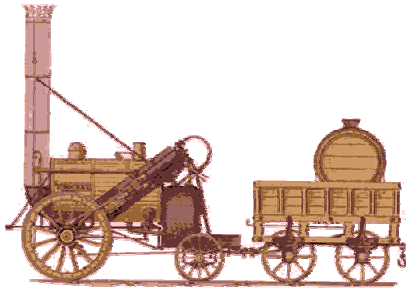
The men who carried out the rescue mission were not so lucky. They evaded the pursuing Germans that April 19 night. But the Gestapo, through its network of spies and informers, eventually caught up with them. Youra Livchitz was executed by firing squad in February 1944. His two comrades were sent to concentration camps, though both survived the war.

These events are worth remembering because they remind us of an often-forgotten truth. Ordinary people, once motivated, have a tremendous capacity to resist tyranny, even when the odds are stacked overwhelmingly against them.

Ron Kirschner, who lives in Haydenville, is a physician with a longtime interest in the history of WW II and the response to Nazi oppression.

TRAINS: History of Rail Transport

Adapted from http://www.portaljuice.com/history_of_rail_transport.html
And <http://users.skynet.be/sky34004/belgique.html>



Railroads have a long history, including systems with man or horse power and rails of wood or stone. The first practical form of mechanized transport, railways had their start in England in the 1820s.

They remained the only practical overland transport for well over 100 years.

Wagonways were developed in Germany in the 1550s and the use of these tracks, consisting of wooden rails for horse-drawn wagons, spread across Europe. By the early 1700s, the wooden tracks and wheels were beginning to be replaced by iron, and these

systems became known as tramways. Typically, the wheels ran in depressed grooves lined with metal plate.

James Watt, a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer, was responsible for improvements to the steam engine that caused this device to see wider use and encouraged wider experimentation.

The first steam locomotive was built by **Richard Trevithick**, an English engineer, in 1804. His locomotive had no name, and was used at the pennydarren ironworks in Wales. It was not financially successful, because it was too heavy for the track and kept breaking down. Despite his inventive talents, Richard Trevithick died in poverty, with his achievement being largely unrecognized.

In 1812 **Oliver Evans**, a United States engineer and inventor, published his vision of what steam railways could become, with cities and towns linked by a network of long distance railways plied by speedy locomotives, greatly reducing the time required for personal travel and for transport of goods. Evans specified that there should be separate sets of parallel tracks for trains going in different directions.

In 1813, **George Stephenson** persuaded the manager of the colliery where he worked to allow him to build a steam-powered machine. He built the Blucher, the first successful flanged-wheel adhesion locomotive. The flanges enabled the trains to run on top of the rails instead of in sunken tracks. This greatly simplified construction of switches and rails, and opened the way to the modern railroad.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company's first line was opened on September 27 1825. Stephenson himself drove The Locomotion, which drew large crowds of spectators. The steam locomotive was invented in the early stages of the industrial revolution, and railroads became essential to the swift movement of goods and labour that was needed for industrialization. In the beginning, canals were in competition with the railroads, but the railroads quickly gained ground as steam and rail technology improved, and railroads were built in places where canals were not practical.

Like in so many other European countries, the first railroad tracks of what would become Belgium were coalmining tracks.

As an example the line from Grand-Hornu had a horse-pulled track linking that coalmine to the Canal in Mons.

Shortly after the creation of Belgium and its separation from the Netherlands in 1830, a debate started about the opportunity to build public railroads and the steam locomotive that had recently been put into use in England. Finally it was going to break with the traditional mode of transport that was the waterway that led to Holland in favor of the railroad which fit better with the new political landscape. Faced with the disinterest of the private sector, it is decided that the State will build and manage the future network with Mechelen as its central point. And soon the first lines open:

- May 5th, 1835 Mechelen - Brussels (Allée-Verte)
- May 5th, 1836 Mechelen - Antwerp
- January 2nd, 1837 Mechelen - Termonde.

Other lines follow and among them on May 1st, 1842 the arrival of the train in Liège with the help of a steam incline plan from Ans. By the end of 1843 the railroad network is 559 km long.

In those days, many cities still had fortifications through which the military refused to allow tracks to be laid, therefore train stations were built right outside the city walls. When these fortifications were replaced with avenues a few years later, the stations remained and are there still: right outside the center of the city.

In 1844, Edige Walschaerts perfected steam traction by inventing a mechanism distributing steam into cylinders.

The tracks, first made out of cast iron set on top of stone, took their present form in 1856. Trait of the time: the use of turn tables.

The State continued to develop the network but called on the help of private companies with British funds. These companies are granted concessions and subsidies and by 1861 the network reached 1,935 km with only 750 km within the state. Very rapidly however, the initial British investors sold their shares to Belgians.

Chaos soon resulted, due to an overabundance of private lines built cheaply, competing with each other.

The financial situation of the private companies soon became difficult. Numerous investors were ruined, in spite of an unheard of exploitation of laborers and of a general disregard for safety, which led to many accidents (ex.:Bruxelles-Arlon line of the Grande Compagnie du Luxembourg, ONE dead per DAY!).

Already in the beginning of 1845, the French railroad company "Chemin de Fer du Nord" proceeds to swallow up private companies, namely in the Meuse valley. Its objective is to acquire a dominance in the transport of Walloon coal to the Parisian basin.

This company competes the network so as to obtain a specific route to France, and so on July 1st, 1862, the segment Namur-Givet is opened.

During the period preceding the French-German war of 1870, the Belgian government learned that Germany, following the French example, also wanted to acquire Belgian private companies. Pushed by public opinion and aware of the military considerations, the Belgian government took measures to ensure that private companies remain in Belgian hands.

1864 saw the creation of the "Grand Central Belge" which regroups various companies.

On November 30th, 1870 the International Railroad of Malines (Chemin de Fer international de Malines) in Terneuzen opened the link between Malines and Saint-Nicolas.

On September 12th, 1872 the "Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits" was created in Liège with its workshop in Ostend.

An important railroad building industry developed in Belgium which monopolized the interior market and soon expanded into exportation towards far away countries.

At the end of the century, different innovations really marked the railroad: generalization of the Block-system by telegraph, adoption of 13 to 24 for the evening hours, restrooms for the passenger cars.

The network reached a record of 17 km of lines per km² (England 10.3 / Germany 7.9 / France 7).

During WWI, the German occupant brought numerous improvements and extensions to the network in the South and South-East of the country to enable transport of supplies from the front, by using German military personnel and civilians along with Belgian workers and even Russian war-prisoners (Tongres - Aix-la-Chapelle).

After the war, some German territories were attached to Belgium who inherited the "Vennbahn" (Fagnes line which was closed in 2004). An important part of wheeled Germany thus became part of Belgium's assets.

In 1870, tired of having to constantly support private companies financially and concerned with a need to tighten the belt, the state began the slow process of buying out and unifying the industry. The last company was bought on 1st February 1948, the "Compagnie de Chimay"!

On September 1st, 1926, the railroad company, until then named "Etat belge" became the "Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belge" (S.N.C.F.B, then SNCB, with the logo "B" beginning in 1938).

Never mind that the railroad networks offer an unequal density in the world, it does not change the fact that railways spread into almost all directions on the surface of the globe, from tropical zone deserts (Perth-Adelaide in Australia) to beyond the arctic circle (Kiruna-Narvik between Sweden and Norway), from sea level to almost 5,000 m of altitude (Peruvian Andes).

Any rail network has the advantage to be linked to another, ensuring the continuity of circulation. The longest direct course links the port of Algeiras, in Spain, to Vladivostok, in Siberia. In 1990, the voyage took changing trains 3 times (Madrid, Paris and Moscow) on a span of 15,000km. The longest course on a regular line is served by the Transsiberian between Moscow and Vladivostok travelling 9,300 km in 7 days. We can also mention the famous luxury train, the Orient-Express*, very popular between 1918 and 1940, linking Paris to Budapest.

During almost a century, the steam engine ruled over the railroad, always improving on its performance. Its monopoly was only beaten at the turn of the 20th century by electric traction, first used on suburban lines and on the difficult mountain lines. Then in the 1930s, steam trains were replaced on local and secondary lines by autorails, automobiles with a thermal engine.

Today the steam machine has totally disappeared from Europe, except for as a tourist attraction. In France, the last steam engine was used commercially until the 1970s. Today, all new high traffic lines are systematically electrified as they consume but little electricity, their great ease of use and superior performance.

Ghent's Rail

<http://www.geo.ulg.ac.be/eduweb/city-promotion/en/gent/gent.html>

1840: The first railway station in Ghent, known as the Gare du Sud, was inaugurated in 1837, at the same time as the Ghent to Malines railway line. In the following year it was extended to Ostend and Courtrai (along the 'Pintelaan'). Since 1838, Ghent has become the hub of the rail network.

1875: A new line to Antwerp, running along the 'Pays de Waas' with its main station at 'Dampoort' (the station for the Pays de Waas), was opened in 1847. In around 1860, the dock was linked to the South station by the 'Kasteellaan'. The line to Eeklo was constructed above the canal, with one line to Terneuzen. This became the main station Ghent-Eeklo, which was later renamed Ghent-Dampoort station. In 1875, the first stage of the orbital railway was completed and a new station opened at Rabot. This virtually completed the rail network around Ghent.

1930: As part of the preparations for the World Fair of 1913 and the redevelopment of the southern districts, Saint-Pierre Station was built on the Brussels Ostend line. The line to Antwerp was also relocated, which made it possible to dispense with the 'Pays du Waas' station. Following the extension to the port after 1900, the line was moved towards Eeklo, on the west bank of the canal. Between 1913 and 1919, the final part of the orbital railway was completed on the western side, which meant that Ghent was now completely encircled. The line to Courtrai was also relocated.

"Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits

<http://www.wagons-lits-paris.com/an/default.htm>

<http://users.skynet.be/sky34004/ciwl.html>

Photos and documents, © Wagons-Lits Diffusion, all rights reserved.

During a visit to the United States in 1872 and inspired by the achievements of the Pullman brothers, **Georges Nagelmackers** decides to create the "International Company of Sleeping-Cars" (CIWL).

Nagelmackers, a 27 year old Belgian, has a brilliant idea to beat Pullman at capturing the European market. His trains will not only be the most comfortable and the most luxurious, but they will cheerfully cross the entire European borders.

Born in Liège on June 24, 1845, into a family of bankers and industrialists, Georges Nagelmackers was already managing the industrial fortune of the family bank while continuing his education. During his stay in the United States, he became impressed by the comfort of the sleeper cars designed by Georges Pullman. To compete with Pullman who was attempting to conquer the European market, Nagelmackers decided to make comfortable and luxurious trains that would travel across Europe. He grew up in the Angleur Castle, pure classical architectural structure built in 1720 by Count Gérard de HORION, Mayor of Liège, brother-in-law of the Bishop-Prince of Liège, Charles de VELBRUCK. VOLTAIRE was a guest of Count of HORION when he travelled back and forth to the court of Frederic II, King of Prussia.

In 1814, Gérard NAGELMACKERS, a great banker made it his residence after purchasing it from the last HORION female descendant. It became the symbol of his financial success. The castle inspired several of Franz LISZT's works as he visited there frequently. In 1880, **George PULLMAN** sold his European interests to **George NAGELMACKERS** and in 1884, the company took the name of "Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens".

In 1886, he began to organize official journeys for the French Republic and most European Royal Courts. The Compagny is recognized the world over by its golden logo: two lions holding the intertwined "WL".

This marked the beginning of the Sleeping Cars (Wagons-Lits) era. This period of prosperity saw the legend grow: a blend of human adventures in luxurious surroundings and exceptional technological performance. Every year, a new train travelled to a new destination across Europe, Asia or the Middle East, each bearing a name that would become a legend in its own right: Orient-Express, Train Bleu, Golden Arrow, Transsiberian. A century later, the legend lives on.

In 1914 the Company hit its first serious obstacle, during the Great War, as the cars were requisitioned, but traffic picked up again soon after the conflict was over. In 1918 the Bolshevik government nationalized the properties of the "Compagnie des Wagons-Lits" in Russia (161 sleeping cars, workshop, hotels, etc).

In 1920 the trains reached incomparable luxury and comfort and in 1922, blue and gold became (and still are) the two official colors of the Company. During the 30's, more than 4,000 CIWL cars travelled daily across Europe, while hundreds of travel agencies opened up. The "Compagnie des Wagons-Lits" functioned in more than 60 countries.

The CIWL then broke into the Anglo-Saxon market by taking over the famous Cook Travel Company, thus becoming the world leader in travel agencies.

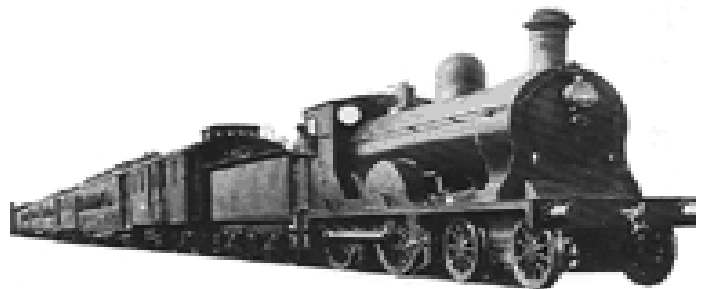
After World War II, "La Compagnie des Wagons-Lits" gradually expanded into new markets and soon became a world leader in the hotel business, travel agencies and catering.

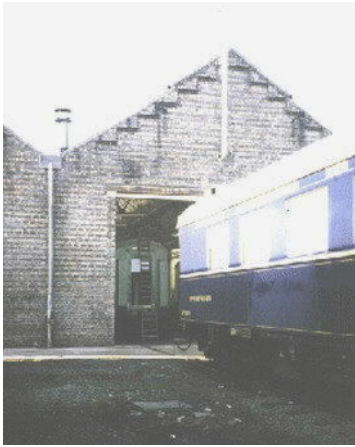
In 1967, the name was changed to "Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et du Tourisme" (CIWLT), reflecting the company's added interests.

In 1990 **Paul Dubrule** and **Gérard Pélisson**, founders and general managers of Group Accor developed an interest in the "Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et du Tourisme". Sensitive to the fact that its activities were well positioned in the world of leisure and luxury, they opted to acquire the legendary company, making it the world leader in hotels and tourism.

Today, based in Paris, "Wagons-Lits Diffusion", through its collections and gift catalogs, is dedicated to renewing this tradition of luxury and dreams, making it available to a public who are more than ever curious and fascinated by the legend of the Belle Epoque and Luxury Express Trains.

Many CIWL Express trains are still associated to a specific fantasy. The Blue Train is remembered for being the most glamorous Express, the Golden Arrow for being the most luxurious daily Express, the Transsiberian for having created the most amazing human adventure, the North-Express for being the fastest Express and the Orient-Express remains CIWL's most famous train.





As soon as the company was created a workshop was built in **Ostend**. It is still in use. It is located between a canal and the end of the freight train station and is connected to the railroad (SNCB).

A Cockerill locotractor is used for moving the cars inside the workshop and to send them to the railroad tracks. Along with giving access to the workshop, other tracks lead to storage areas for what is awaiting revision or has been retired from service.

There is even a wrecked car that

can only be found in miniature form. It is the only company workshop and so it has at its disposal an impressive amount of spare parts, not only for its own purposes but also to deliver wherever they are needed. Maintenance and refurbishing is done to the cars there. The workshop does not build new items. The parts come from an Italian supplier. They put the finishing touches to the cars, and service the modern and historical cars in use, and do not hesitate to make significant modifications to adapt the car to current needs or standards.

Let's not forget that the company's trademark is night travel, which is under much competitive pressure. Their market targets trips that require an overnight stay. Placing the traveller in luxurious surroundings while at the same time respecting the railway codes requires a lot of imagination which is found only in the Ostend workshop. For the traveler's lodging and eating comforts the trains are equipped with sleeping-cars, restaurant-cars and wagons. The concept is to create a hotel on wheels incorporated into a classic train. The workshop also helps the railroad most specifically in equipping their cars with bars and restaurants. Their main customers are the Belgian,

Dutch and Italian railways.

From its inception, traction was left to others. Their main and unrivalled specialty is the historical restoration of woodwork and more particularly the marquetteries. There is still a lot of work to recondition some old teak cars. To

do this the workshop is divided into several specialized departments. The most remarkable thing in this Ostend workshop is the contrast between the youth of its dynamic personnel and its trade mastering handed down from the old generation.

Today the workshop has been integrated into RSI (Rail Service International - <http://www.railsi.com/>)



The Orient-Express is more than an extraordinary means of transportation. It still reflects all of our fantasies, and epitomizes the ultimate combination of luxury, mystery and adventure. Think of the following dates and events in what was then the most luxurious microcosm in the western world:

1883 : Departure of the first Express d'Orient from Paris to Constantinople (Istanbul). The trip actually includes a boat transfer from Varna to Constantinople. This is the very first official Express train from Compagnie des Wagons-Lits. Passengers are recommended to carry guns and rifles, just in case...

1889 : Departure of the first Express d'Orient, from Paris to Constantinople, without changing train. The trip lasts about 70 hours. Major cities traveled through are Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, Budapest and Bucarest.

1891 : The train name officially becomes the Orient-Express

1891 : The train is ambushed by looters. They will get away with £120.000 (including a ransom for 5 hostages).

1892 : The train is quarantined due to a cholera epidemic on board.

1894 : Compagnie des Wagons-Lits opens a luxury hotel in Constantinople for the Orient-Express passengers, the famous Pera Palace where Agatha Christie's room can still be visited.

1906 : The Simplon Express line is created after the opening of the Simplon tunnel.

1914 : Due to WW1, the Orient-Express ceases operating and the carriages are requisitioned by the Germans.

1917 : An Orient-Express frequent traveler, Mata Hari is convinced of spying for Germany and is put to death by French army.

1919 : The Simplon Orient-Express line is reopened. It will eventually travel through Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey.

1921 : The original Orient-Express line is reopened.

1924 : The Arlberg Orient-Express line, traveling through Switzerland starts.

1929 : The Orient-Express is blocked by snow in Turkey. Passengers will have to chase and eat wolves to survive. The final delay will be 5 days. A record that has still to be broken and that will inspire Agatha Christie for her best selling novel "Murder on the Orient-Express".

1930 : The Taurus Express line, going to Teheran, Bagdad, and Cairo, is opened. It will eventually reach Bombay in India.

1931 : the Orient-Express is attacked by terrorists: 20 people are killed.

1939 : During WW2, most of the operations are stopped.

1945 : The lines are reopened

1962 : End of the Simplon Orient-Express line and creation of the Direct Orient-Express. Little by little the luxury Express traffic will diminish.

1977 : End of the Direct-Orient.

Pedigree Chart of George Nagelmackers

<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2951802&id=I45644>

Researched by Yvon Orban



Gérard Nagelmackers

b. 1731

d. 17 Mar 1798, Liège, Liège, Belgium

**Gérard Théodore P
Nagelmackers**

b. 6 Feb 1777,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

m. 1817,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

d. 25 Jul 1859, Angleur,
Liège, Belgium

Marie Lambertine Mouillard

d. 9 Aug 1782, Liège, Liège, Belgium

**Edmond Charles
J Nagelmackers**

b. 7 Mar 1820,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

m. 11 Apr 1844,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

d. 12 Nov 1892,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

**Sophie Anne Marie
Dupont**

b. 23 Nov 1795,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

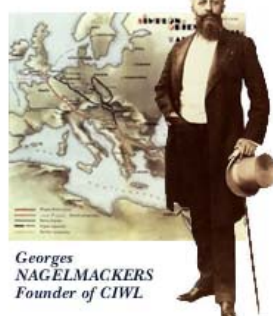
d. 28 Aug 1874,
Angleur, Liège, Belgium



**Georges
Nagelmackers**

b. 24 Jun 1845,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

d. 1905, Villepreux,
France



Michel Joseph Orban

b. 12 Sep 1752,
Heyd, Luxembourg, Belgium

m. 12 Jul 1779, Liège, Liège, Belgium

d. 12 Nov 1833, Liège, Liège, Belgium

wife: **Marguerite
Meimert**

**Eugénie Jeanne
Orban**

b. 23 Jul 1823,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

d. 6 Jun 1894,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

**Henri Joseph
Orban**

b. 30 Nov 1779,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

m. 15 Feb 1821,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

d. 5 Dec 1846, Liège,
Belgium

Jeanne Fawe

b. 15 Aug 1755, Visé, Liège, Belgium
d. 27 Feb 1839, Liège, Liège, Belgium

N. de Rossius-Humain

**Thérèse A E de
Rossius-Humain**

b. 19 Oct 1797,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

d. 28 Dec 1871,
Liège, Liège, Belgium

Pennsylvania and West Virginia Obituaries

Extracted for the PA-SW-OBITS list of Rootsweb - by Victoria Hospodar Valentine

3 December 1903, McDonald PA Record

Romey GERAM, 49 years old, a native of Belgium, died at the south Side Hospital on Tuesday, the result of injuries received by a fall of slate in Cherry Valley mine two weeks ago. He is survived by his wife and six children, residents of Cherry Valley. The funeral took place yesterday morning with services at St. Patrick's Church, Noblestown.

Mar. 3, 1905 McDonald PA Record

Ferdinand DE LUEGE (DE LIEGE), a native of Belgium aged 49 years, committed suicide at his boarding place, the residence of Mitchell BENOIT, East Lincoln avenue, early Tuesday morning. Shortly after midnight DE LUEGE woke Mr. BENOIT's son Fred, who slept with him, by pounding him violently on the chest. His manner alarmed the young man who left the room and slept elsewhere the rest of the night. Mrs. BENOIT went to waken the lodger about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and was horrified to find him dead, he having hanged himself to the bedpost with a piece of clothes line. The deed had evidently been contemplated for some time as a new clothesline was found among his effects. Deceased had lived in this vicinity for fourteen years. He was an epileptic and several times by reason of ill health had been forced to become an inmate of the county home. For the past year he had worked in a hotel at Rosevale, but returned to McDonald about three months ago and sought work at his trade, that of a miner. Failure to secure work and brooding over his continued ill health probably made the man despondent. He was not penniless, however, as the coroner found \$103.90 in his trunk. His funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Hilldale cemetery.

Apr. 28, 1905 McDonald PA Record

Eli BOURGNET, aged 41, was killed in Jumbo mine Tuesday morning by a fall of slate. The accident was due in a measure to his ignorance of the formation in this mine, he having only been in this country a short time. A wife and five children in Belgium survive him. Rev. W. D. IRONS, D. D., conducted the funeral services Wednesday afternoon. Interment was made at Hilldale.

12 November 1909, McDonald, PA Record

Alexander SOUFFRANT, 62 years old, died at his home in Sturgeon on Friday, November 6. The deceased was born in Belgium and came to this country in 1889. He was a resident of McDonald for about four years, afterwards moving to Sturgeon, where he had resided ever since. He is survived by his wife, three sons, August SOUFFRANT of Sturgeon, Jules SOUFFRANT of Auburn, Ill., Fermin SOUFFRANT of Eldorado, Ill., three daughters, Mrs. F. CARLY of Sturgeon, Augusta and Phoebe SOUFFRANT at home. Two brothers and one sister also survive him. The funeral took place on Sunday and was very largely attended. Interment was made in Robinson's Run cemetery.

14 January 1910, McDonald PA Record

The funeral of **A. J. DEBRUXELL(E)S** took place from the family home at Cecil on Monday. Mr. DEBRUXELES died in Colorado, where he went last fall in the hope of regaining his health. He was aged 63 years and was prominent in Cecil, where he conducted a general store for about fifteen years. His wife and three daughters survive.

Jan. 21, 1910 McDonald PA Record

Amelia, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. **MASQUELIER**, died on Sunday evening, January 16, at her home in South Sharon. Mr. MASQUELIER and family had resided here a number of years, until about a year ago when they moved to South Sharon. Amelia was very bright and punctual in her school duties, and was well liked by her friends, who were many. She is survived by her father and mother, one sister, Celina, and two brothers. Funeral services were held from her home on Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Sharon.

19 December 1924, McDonald PA Record

Mrs. Joseph ROBINO, 55 years old, died at her home in Seattle, Wash., Monday, December 15 1924. Mrs. ROBINO was born in Charleroi, Belgium, and came to the United States with her parents 33 years ago. The family settled in McDonald. She is survived by one son, Leonard PHEDANT of Seattle, Wash., and two daughters in California. Three sisters and five brothers also survive. They are: Mrs. J. B. MASQU(E)LIER and Mrs. Jules HAINAUT, both of McDonald, Mrs. Joseph CUJAS of Hickory, F. L. DESCUTNER of Norwood, near Philadelphia, Peter E. DESCUTNER, John DESCUTNER, Efren DESCUTNER and Harry DESCUTNER, all three of McDonald.

Jan. 3, 1929 McDonald PA Record

Mrs. Leona BROWETT, aged 75 years, died Saturday morning, December 29th, at 7:45 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Desire THOMASSY in Fifth street, after an illness of several weeks due to heart disease. Mrs. BROWETT was born in Province Brabant, Belgium, December 3, 1853, and came to McDonald in 1887. She was the wife of Jules BROWETT, who died January 21, 1916. Mrs. BROWETT is survived by six children. They are: Mrs. Desire THOMASSY, Ernest, Rene, Fernal and Fred BROWETT, all of McDonald, and Mrs. Allan CHALMERS of Midway; also two brothers, Aime DELGIGNESS; and Desire DELGIGNESS of Belgium, and two sisters, Mrs. C. MATURIN of Belgium, and Mrs. F. BOHY of Monessen. Nineteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren also survive. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the French United Presbyterian church of which church she was a member. The pastor, the Rev. Auguste DE VOS had charge of the service and was assisted by the Rev. B. F. HEANY. Interment was in the Robinson's Run cemetery.

Marriage Publications – Charleroi, Belgium 1881 (to be continued)

GROOM and BRIDE	Bride's Place of Residence	Parents	Publ. Dates
NOOS , Emile Guillaume Alexandre		Alexandre Louis Francois/Francoise ANNO	26Jun/3Jul.1881
BLASSEAU , Rosine Therese Emmanuelle Jeanne, St Gilles		Louis Augustin Jean Baptiste/Marie Therese PANBUYS	
DETAL , Remy employee		Pierre Joseph/Aurore Joseph HAUTENNE	26Jun/3Jul.1881
TIELEMANS , Cornelia Joseph	Lodelinsart	Henri Joseph/Catherine TOURNAY	
HEUS , Pierre Augustin		Jean/Anne Catherine VERKOMMEN	26 Jun/3 Jul.1881
CARENA , Charlotte	Charleroi	Charles Joseph/Celestine BARRIA	
PIETTE , Jean Baptiste		Benoit/Adelaide MOTTE	26 Jun/3Jul..1881
COLOMBIN , Flore	Charleroi	Guillaume/Marie Joseph WAUTELET	
GYSBERG , Eugene		Pierre/Marie Francoise COMPERE	3/10 Jul.1881
LOMBARD , Sidonie	Montigny/Sambre	Dieudonne/Francoise BASTIN	
CARENA , Leopold Joseph		Jean Pierre/Marie Rose BAILLIEU	3/10 Jul.1881
URBAIN , Zenobie		Laurent/Albertine MATON	
FANIEL , Camille Joseph		Desire/Adeline Eugene RASSART	3/10 Jul.1881
PAGNOT , Celine	Charleroi	Desire/Mathilde BOHAIN	
LECLERCQ , Alphonse Felicien		Godefroid Ghislain/Catherine Joseph PONTUS	3/10 Jul.1881
MESUREUR , Leonie	Marcinelle	Luc Stanislas/Josephine DERAVALS	
LIGNON , Jules Louis		Martin/Aldegonde Joseph ROUSSEAU	3/10 Jul. 1881
LEFEVRE , Aglae	Charleroi	Leopold/Therese EDEN	
MICHAUX , Ernest Jules Joseph		Guillaume/Melanie PORIGNAUX	3/10 Jul. 1881
MULLER , Anna Maria	Arlon	Auguste/Marguerite BRACK	
GODET , Ernest Octave		Ernest Jean Benoit/Melanie Valentine HUGOT	10/17 Jul. 1881
BEVIERRE , Aline Aimee Marie Blanche	Charleroi	Hypolite Prosper/Victorine Adele DOURLET	
DOORM , Joseph Alois		Joseph Ferdinand/Sophie LAFAUT	17/24 Jul 1881
HALGRIN , Aimee	Charleroi	Andre/Dorothee MOLLE	
PIEROT , Francois Joseph		Albert Joseph/Therese LEROUX	17/24 Jul 1881
VASSART , Elise Joseph	Jumet	Englebert/Florentine DEWEZ	
HENDRICK , Jean Francois		Jean/Anne Catherine MULLER	17/24 Jul 1881
GUNS , Marie Therese	Charleroi	Jean Baptiste/Marie Antoinette DEBROU	
TREUTENS , Pierre Jean		Isidore/Anne Catherine GOSSE	24/31 Jul. 1881
OPSOMEE , Leonie	Charleroi/Gilly	Jean/Julienne VAN STEESEKISTE	
MANTEAU , Aime Joseph		Pierre/Josephine TILMAN	24/31 Jul. 1881
PLASMAN , Adelme	Chatelineau/Charleroi	Francois/Felicite PLASMAN	
GONZE , Isidore Joseph		Isidore/Therese Celina WERE	31Jul-7Aug 1881
VAN BELLEGHEM , Therese Celina	Charleroi	Pierre/Sylvie STEVANT	
VOORDECKER , Arthur Justin Joseph		Victor Justin Joseph/Marie VAN GANSBEKE	31Jul-7Aug 1881
VAN WINNENDAELE , Sophie	Charleroi	Joseph/Collette DETEMMERMAN	
LIMBURG , Jules Joseph		Louis Joseph/Adolphine Joseph BRECHAUX	31Jul-7Aug 1881
DEBRAY , Charlotte	Marcinelle	Noel/Therese SIMART	
ROCHEZ , Lucien		Pierre Joseph/Amelie MELS	31Jul-7Aug 1881
VERECKEN , Virginie	Charleroi/Lobbes	Joseph/Marie VAMPOACK	
ANDRE , Adrien Joseph		Adrien/Angelique ROISIN	7/14 Aug 1881
SCHMIDT , Anais	Charleroi	Francois/Elise SQUIFFLET	
DELAISSE , Lucien Joseph		Francois Joseph/Marie Eugenie ABSIN	7/14 Aug 1881
DOUILLET , Lidie Louise	Mont sur Marchienne	Charles/Julie BOTTRIAUX	
RASSART , Camille Dominique		Pierre Francois/Palmyre Joseph LAURENT	14/14 Aug 1881
DUMON , Amelie	Lodelinsart	Florimond/Adeline DESGAIN	

LEBLICQ , Daniel		Charles Joseph/Virginie Joseph SOMERIE	14/21 Aug 1881
EVARD , Josephine		Charles/Josephine LEFEVRE	
DEPERMENTIER , Edouard Leopold Louis			14/21 Aug 1881
RINQUET , Heloise Seconde		Antoine Joseph/Marie Catherine BRICHART	
THISQUEN , Octave Alphonse Leopold		Jean Jacques Antoine/Marie Louise LEGRAND	14/21 Aug 1881
CAYENNE , Celestine	Charleroi	Ferdinand/Sylvie LEFEVRE	
LHONNEUX , Louis Jean Baptiste		Pierre Joseph/Ferdinande Joseph Ghislaine DENIS	14/21 Aug 1881
GILLART , Desiree	Charleroi	Eugene Joseph/Marguerite LEJUSTE	
HARCQ , Camille Emile Ghislain		Clement/Francoise VANKERBERGH	14/21 Aug 1881
LADRIERE , Desiree Ghislaine	Charleroi/Nivelles	Auguste/Marie Therese BOILEAU	
D'OR , Florimond Antoine Nicolas		Antoine/Eugenie Francoise WEUTENS	14/21 Aug 1881
DEKERCHOVE , Aline Marie Ghislaine	Gand	Ernest Joseph/Eugenie Josephine Ghislaine VANDERBECK	
DECHAMPS , Emile Joseph		Jean Baptiste/Marie Catherine ORBAN	14/21 Aug 1881
DREZE , Juliette	Fontaine l'Evêque	Jean Joseph/Victoire WAUTELET	
GERARD , Maurice Theodore Marie		Theodore/Pierrette PLAKET	21/28 Aug 1881
JAMOTTE , Marie Francoise Josephine	Charleroi	Jean Francois/Alexise Charlotte VANNESPERMES	
BERNUS , Charles Seraphin Joseph		Louis/Florence HUWAERT	21/28 Aug 1881
DENEBOURG , Josephine Modeste	Charleroi	Gustave/Catherine OPES	
NONNON , Emile		Albert Denis/Beatrix Joseph Ghislaine DEBOULLE	21/28 Aug 1881
JAMOTTE , Marie Francoise Josephine	Charleroi	Jean Francois/Alexise Charlotte VANNESPERMES	
DALLONS , Jean Pierre		Jean Pierre/Octavie RICHIR	21/28 Aug 1881
LEFEVRE , Juliette Camille	Charleroi	Louis Joseph/Hortense QUINET	
BATEN , Henri		Dominique/Anna Maria Clesina POLEN	28Aug-4Sep1881
VANLANDEWYCK , Marie Francoise	Charleroi	Jean Baptiste/Barbe DEBREU	
DOORME , Joseph Aloise		Joseph Ferdinand/Sophie LAFAUT	28Aug-4Sep1881
PAUWELS , Anne Catherine		Adrien/Elisabeth VAN RILLAER	
POLET , Nestor		Jean Joseph/Anne-Marie Augustine SEELIGER	28Aug-4Sep1881
DARTOIS , Clarisse Josephine	Mons	Gilles Joseph/Marie Jacqueline GRANDJEAN	
DEDEREN , Jean Henri		Pierre Antoine/Anne Hubertine MELAERS	28Aug-4Sep1881
WIRIX , Jeanne Catherine	Hasselt/Tongres	/Marie Barbe WIRIX	
GONSETTE , Gustave		Hubert/Adolphine Joseph GILBERT	4/11 Sep 1881
MASSON , Hortense Charlotte	Gilly	Sylvain/Clemence LEBON	
DEWIT , Jean Baptiste Henri		Henri/Jeanne Joseph GOLLIER	4/11 Sep 1881
MOINEAU , Theophile Celina	Perwez	Pierre Joseph/Marie Therese DEBROUX	
WANTY , Jules		Pierre Joseph/Felicie LAMBOT	4/11 Sep 1881
GOBLET , Anna Ghislaine		Hubert Joseph/Rosalie LEBON	
BROHET , Edouard Jean		Edouard/Catherine Petronille GOBAERT	4/11 Sep 1881
FALQUE , Julie	Montigny/Sambre	Jean Joseph/Marie Julie HOMBLETTE	
SAUVAGE , Noel Joseph		Francois/Eugenie COLSON	4/11 Sep 1881
ADAM , Julienne	Charleroi	Narcisse/Constance ANCIAUX	
RASSART , Michel Charles		Michel Joseph/Alexandrine Charlotte Joseph FRANCOIS	4/11 Sep 1881
CORNIL , Julie Laure Bernardine Augustine	Gilly	Francois/Eugenie Desiree FRERE	
BOULANGER , Jean Joseph		Jean Joseph/Pauline DEMANEZ	4/11 Sep 1881
DENIS , Eugenie	Fontaine l'Evêque	Charles Joseph/Scholastique BERTAUX	
DE CLERC , Pierre		Guillaume/Marie Elisabeth MEULEMANS	4/11 Sep 1881
DEWILDE , Marie Virginie	Charleroi	Joseph/Marie Therese DE PRATER	
ALBART , Octave Joseph		Louis/Celestine MICHEL	11/18 Sep 1881
CHANOINE , Marceline	Charleroi	Valentin/Romaine GHILLET	

Le Procès Falleur-Schmidt – The Falleur-Schmidt Trial (Part I) The Riots of 1886 in the Land of Charleroi: The Circumstances

co-authors, André DARQUENNES and Frédéric GOBBE

André DARQUENNES gave TBR an exclusive preview at a new glassworking family history book. I will divide the chapter into 3 issues, trying to frame the chapter into a series that follow the events of March 1886 in Belgium and most particularly in the Charleroi area.

As early as 1880, the growth of the big industry, the increase of overpopulated communities, the lowering of salary rates due to foreign competition and the difficult circumstances hourly workers found themselves in, led to inevitable riots and workers' revolt. On March 18th, 1886, anniversary of the Paris Commune (1871), riots broke out in Liège. The mining workers of the Seraing Basin, soon followed by those in other mining areas, declared a general strike. In Charleroi, bloody riots also broke out. Feverish anger mounted as factories were set on fire or otherwise destroyed, requiring the intervention of the army under the command of General Van der Smissen. The repression was harsh and without pity beginning March 27th and many who were injured or killed laid out in the streets.¹

The Roux Glassworks Fire

Events of March 1886 reported by the historian Herregods²

The sad events for which Roux became center stage in March and for which it has earned a place in the history books, have brought about such abundant literature that I will only deal with what touched the town specifically, at Martinet, around Plomcot and on the street known today as "rue de la Victoire", on the 26th and 27th of March 1886. At most I will allow myself to ask some questions – matters upon which to reflect rather – to try and assign responsibility where it belongs.

It wouldn't be fair to ignore that in those days, the conditions under which workers lived, except for a few cases, were those of an impossible schedule of inhuman work, poor salaries, various abuses for women's and children's labor, forming a union or striking was banned, scandal of the "truck-system" and more ...

At the beginning of the year 1886, and for reasons too long to analyze here, the social climate in the "Land of Charleroi" was a powder keg that the smallest spark could blow up...

It happened on March 25th in Fleurus when the director of the "Puits Ste Henriette" refused to raise salaries: it provoked an immediate strike and some 400 miners managed to put many mines out of operation, for good or bad, at Fleurus, Gilly and Montignies-sur-Sambre.

On the 26th, the strike spread to the metalworks and glassworks and by early afternoon, around 1:30pm it transformed into a riot when the Jonet and Casimir Lambert glassworks were ransacked.

A little later, a human wave of about 5,000 rioters set fire to Jumet-Hamendes, the glassworks and Eugène BAUDOUX's castle, symbol, to the people, of the oppressive capitalism...

As the clock turned, drunken with their own exploits, the rioters multiplied their violent and hateful acts. Among them, those who have kept their cool and tried to calm the over-excited ring-leaders, were in danger of being massacred.

In Roux, night has come when two groups from Marchienne attacked, around 8:30-9pm, almost simultaneously. They attempted without much success to set fire to the Martinet Mine offices and to the Monseu Glassworks near Plomcot.

Disaster struck there: everything is ransacked almost completely by the time the 4th squadron of the 4th regiment of Lancers (called to the rescue on the 25th by Mayor Falise) arrived in haste from Jumet.

I quote Francis POTY : "The troupe, called in Jumet, arrived quickly at 10:30pm, fell in the middle of complete slaughter; the crowd, drunken with a destructive rage did not hear the warnings, except for the crashing of weapons cutting through leaving behind 5 dead and many wounded".

The next day, March 27th, a new group of about 700 people arrived again in Roux, but this time from Jumet.

When they get to the BOUGARD Glassworks, where today's place Wauters (place de la Concorde) is, at 11:30am, elements of the 3rd Regiment of Chasseurs à Pied block their path. And again tragedy strikes! Soldiers open fire and kill 10 and wound many others. Four of these would die within a few hours, bringing to 19 the number of fatalities.

During the days that followed, Roux was as under siege.

Fearing serious problems as the victims were buried, the local authorities banned any congregating of more than 5 people, as of March 27th.

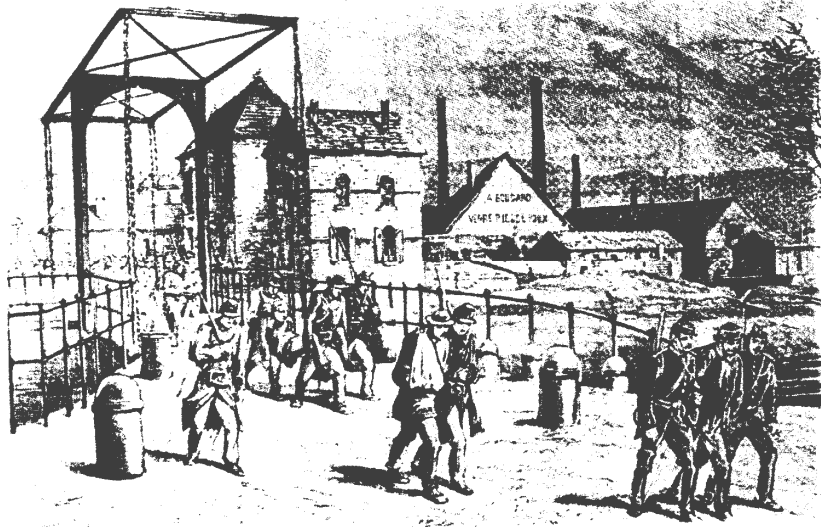
These are the facts! And then?

Who was to be blamed for this awful mess :

- the "exploiting" bosses responsible for this misery ?
- the overcharged band-leaders who blindly sent their "troops" into battle, without thought of the tragic consequences such pillaging, vandalism and ransacking would bring about ?
- the mayor of Roux, Jean-Baptiste Falise, who called out the troops ?
- Commissionner Poskin who, in Falise's absence, stood side by side with the commander of the "3rd Chasseurs", at the glassworks and who called out the ultimatum ? ?
- the responsible officers who opened fire ?... You be the judges ...

¹ Read a description of the events in 'Charleroi, pays verrier' by F. Poty et J.L. Delaet – 1986.

² Taken from "HISTOIRE DE ROUX RACONTÉE A SES HABITANTS" by André HERREGODS, 1988.



Evacuating the wounded by the old canal bridge

Report on the fire at the Roux Glassworks, by the Managing-director

Around 9pm Friday evening, March 26th, 1886 a group of 700-800 strikers from the Steelworks of Monceau-sur-Sambre, the nut and bolt factories of Ruau, arrived armed with lanterns and oil lamps, guns, and pliers to remove the iron grilles they might encounter in workshops and stores at the Martinet Coalmine at the outer limits of Monceau-sur-Sambre and Roux.

They had the lift come up before trying to set fire to the offices and stores around the pit and along the road from Courcelles to Marchienne-au-Pont.

About 9:30pm, a first group got to the main door of the Roux Glassworks across from Mr Jonniaux' residence. The strikers try to ram through the chained gates in vain, and in their anger demolished the gate's masonry and knocked down the caretaker's house door and window.

The Managing Director arrived at the gate and spoke with the strikers saying that work at the factory had been stopped.

They demanded money; Mr. Monseu gave them each 10 francs and an employee 15 francs, which calmed them. Fifty strikers, many armed with guns, went through the factory with the Director, without harming anything, and went out through the other door across from the Petit farm and went to the Hendrick tavern where they were served beer, liquor and sandwiches.

In the meantime, a new group of 150 people entered the factory and began to destroy everything.

They went through the rooms, breaking all the glass.

A third group attacked the stuffing stores and set them on fire.

The fire spread fast and hot due to the flammable matters on the premises. Next they go after the accounting offices from both sides; in less than ten minutes, all the doors are down. Complete pillaging ensues. The strikers try to open the safes with their picks; but they can't get it done. So, they spread gasoline and set fire to the tables, pulpits, offices, main offices, libraries, drawing tables, plans, etc.

The fire quickly takes on scary proportions. The sky is fire red from both the Baudoux Glassworks and Roux Factory fires.

The office buildings and its neighboring fodder are soon engulfed into a huge brazier.

Some strikers catch the casting room on fire with lanterns, straw and oil. Luckily this attempt fails and this fire is quickly extinguished. Others entering a store ram through grease barrels thinking they'd found oil and grab various things such as, nuts, bolts, lanterns, copper weights, etc.

While this is going on at the glassworks, two companies of the "3rd Chasseurs à pied" coming from Charleroi through Gohyssart and the Bassée (hamlet of Roux), under the command of Captain Bulot arrive on foot.

A large number of strikers on the road and in the Hendrick tavern approach menacingly. Mr the Police commissioner Poskin was with the detachment. There were two bouts of gun fire next to the director's residence. The strikers retreated completely. Four of them fell mortally wounded. Many others wounded were carried away by other strikers, while others dragged themselves behind the market house. One corpse was carried away, which would bring the fatality count to five. The dead and wounded were immediately transported and attended to by Doctor Ferminne.

Before the gunfire, the pillaging had continued in the factory.

Once the strikers were gone, the factory's pump began to work immediately to keep the fire from spreading to the neighboring buildings.

The strikers broke all the window glass found in the factory, as well as 80 m² of blue stone valued at around Frs 1600/ m², 2500 m² of raw and softened glass, pails, tools were thrown in the ovens that remained intact however.

Several Siemens gas generators grills were removed; various lab things were broken; plans which had been saved over 16 years were totally destroyed, accounting books all burned except for the Grand-Livre, the Diary, the Inventory book, the bank book, the Council's minutes and share books that were all in the safes. A sum of Frs 5,000 was saved. All correspondence gone, the library and various items belonging to the Director and valued at about 7 to 8,000 francs, were completely destroyed.

The damages were estimated at more than Frs 85,000.

The residence of Mr Jonniaux, managing director of the Nord de Charleroi Coalmine, next to the glassworks was attacked. Several shots were fired.

The absence of Mayor Falise was noticed during the trouble even though he had been advised of the impending arrival of the strikers at 5pm by Mr Monseu (director) and Mr. Hembise, deputy mayor. He didn't want to intervene.

At 5:50pm Mr Monseu sent a telegraph to the commissioner, demanding troops be sent out; He signed the request for himself and for Mr Hembise. The answer to this request would arrive between 7:30 and 8:00pm at the latest, which brought back confidence and managed to keep the workers (about 40 – 6 of whom could not leave the ovens) there from rising up.

One must note that the troops arrived from Charleroi on foot. They had just been through Roux on the 6:30pm train.

It is also interesting to note that:

- two other companies of the 3rd Chasseurs à pied commanded by Major Vannobecq were sent from Charleroi to Jumet st 8pm, where they arrived at 9pm and spent the night when all danger had vanished from the town. This detachment only arrived at 6 the next day.
 - while danger was imminent at Marchienne-au-Pont, a batalion of the same regiment went through the train station at about 6:30pm without stopping, on its way to Charleroi. The same batalion was then forced to backtrack on foot, for 4 kilometers to get to Marchienne during the night of the 26th to the 27th March.

The Fire at the Baudoux Glassworks in Jumet-Houbois³

In 1880, This glassworks had only been in existence shortly, but you might be interested in how it came to be.

An article published in "Le Verre", in November 1924 (IV, # 11, p. 255), sheds some light on the subject. It says that until 1872 Eugène Baudoux had remained, with his brother Léon, at the Charleroi glassworks named for their uncle Dominique Jonet.

This company specialized in the production of colored glass and Eugène Baudoux, a chemist, had managed to make a name for himself with this technique on which he most specifically concentrated his attention.

Once an adult, he wanted to set off on his own; he bought the old Drapier Glassworks and started up business again. Founded in 1834, and located near the train station in Lodelinsart, it became known as the "Eugène Baudoux et Jonet" glassworks, while the other became the "Léon Baudoux et Jonet" glassworks.

Shortly thereafter the "Léon Baudoux et Jonet" glassworks stopped producing colored glass (which was to the advantage of the Lodelinsart factory) and instead, in 1877, had the engineer Opperman build a basin oven. Among all the basin-ovens created to make window glass, Opperman's was the first to produce good results.

From then on Eugène Baudoux decided to also follow in that direction. He purchased some land in Jumet, along the railroad tracks, where he built a factory. His oven was fired up in 1881.

Applying his knowledge of chemistry to his industry, Eugène Baudoux made some valuable progress. His research brought him to obtain several patents. One dated June 20th, 1873 dealt with a glass engraving method with fluorhydric acid was the object of several modifications. Another dated May 13th, 1876 deals with the making of ceramic clay. However he is best known in the glass industry for introducing the manufacturing of opal window glass, massive and enameled in Belgium.

The Jury report of the 1876 Philadelphia Fair recognizes him and notes that his factory in Lodelinsart then employed 90 men and 30 women, producing an annual income of 500,000 frs from merchandise for export alone.

At the 1878 Paris Fair, his company wins the Silver medal. The report by the Belgian delegates states that their director focuses his attention mostly on manufacturing colored glass:

"After several improvements in this type of work, Mr. E. Baudoux has been able to produce inexpensive results allowing him to compete well on all markets, even in Paris, where French products, until now reputed the best, are however protected by entry rights."

"Mr E. Baudoux exhibited leaves of red, green, blue, yellow, and purple plated glass; green, blue, yellow, purple and opal massive; ordinary muslin and yellow muslin."

"He has introduced in Belgium the high volume production at low price of massive opal glass, green-plated glass, purple-plated glass and finally blue and green massive for signs used in Germany and in England".

Of course, whereas Eugène Baudoux considered the possibility to increase his production of clear glass by adopting the basin-oven method in the factory he built in Jumet, he didn't fail to continue to manufacture colored glass in pot-ovens.

A mention is made in the Moniteur Belge that he wanted to move his Lodelinsart works to Jumet, around 1877, where he set up residence, but we are not familiar enough with the content of the record to elaborate further.

A first record, dated May 9th, 1877, before Mr le Notaire Léopold Hubert Joseph Jacquemain, of Jumet, Eugène Baudoux, engineer, becomes partners with Alfred Meunier, public school teacher, and Joseph Andris, industrial (of a glassworking family), to create the company bearing the name "Joseph Andris et Cie" with headquarters in Lodelinsart. However, production (type not given in the Moniteur Belge) would be at the cost of the Jumet company.

The company was dissolved a year later but formed anew nine years later as recorded on May 10th, 1878 also before Mr. le Notaire Jacquemain, beginning operations on June 1st, 1878.

We note that the Jumet-Houbois Baudoux glassworks was totally destroyed by fire in the unfortunate events of March 1886 reported here. They say that this industrial was particularly targeted by the ring-leaders because he was promoting the use of basin ovens. This theory is hard to defend, but that's another story!



³ This article, written by Raymond CHAMBON, was published in "La Maison de Verre", 1955, 3^{ème} année, n° 3.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION: Brown County, Wisconsin

A continuing series, submitted by Mary Ann Defnet

Beginning in the year 1907, the Declarations include the birth date and place of birth of the immigrants. We are including these to aid the researcher. Names appear as written by the Clerk or the immigrant, with corrections in parentheses, if known. These Declarations are on file at the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

Name	Birth	Place	Port	Arrival	Declaration
BAUDAUX , Leon Joseph	17 Feb 1887	Potteries	New York	20-Nov-1911	25-Jan-1919
CATHOOR , Frank	18 May 1860		Phila.	May 1893	6-Mar-1919
CRABBE , Henry	28 Mar 1877	Louvain	Phila.	1 Sep 1892	21-Aug-1919
PETERS , Frank Joseph	5 Mar 1886	Liege	New York	1-Mar-1911	17-Feb-1919
PROCES , Ferdinand	12 Jan 1857	Liernu	New York	12 Aug 1871	19-Mar-1919
ROUSSEAU , Francis	1853 *	? With parents at age 3 mos.			11-Apr-1919
SMEKENS , Peter John	27 Oct 1880	Denderbelle	New York	3 Mar 1894	12-Feb-1919
THYRION , Leonard	7 Sep 1870	Thisnes	Baltimore	13 Apr 1883	24-Oct-1919
VANDERGEETEN , Arthur Albert	26 Dec 1879	Charleroi	New York	26 Sep 1893	6-May-1919
VANDER GEETEN , Geo. Nickolas	17 Dec 1881	Charleroi	New York	10 May 1892	17-Oct-1919
VAN GHEEM , Phillip	5 Jan 1870	Calloo (Kallo)	New York	1883	11-Mar-1919
VANNESS , Ernest	14 June 1852	Bolie	New York	Mar 1867	19-Mar-1919
		(Bolinne/Bonlez?)			
VANNIEUWENHOVEN , Frank	16 Oct 1869		New York	15 Apr 1881	1-Oct-1919
VERGANAVEN , Peter	27 Apr 1871	Burys	New York	1 May 1898	1-Feb-1919
		(Bure/Bury ?)			
WATERMOLEN , Henry	3 Sep 1852	Huldenberg	New York	1 Aug 1856	21-Feb-1919
COPPENS , William	27 Apr 1872	Weert-St.George	New York	6-Jan-1906	20-Sep-1920
DAIX , Victor	11 July 1864	Bonlez	New York	23 Nov 1888	20-Nov-1920
DE BOTH , Joseph	9 May 1845		New York	1856	7-Jan-1920
DE STARCKE , Peter	12 Aug 1873		New York	1 Nov 1886	15-Jan-1920
JACQMIN , Justlien	6 Aug 1854	Waterloo	New York	1855	23-Sep-1920
KUMPS , Albert	18 Mar 1871		New York	1871	30-Aug-1920
MAES , Oscar John	24 Mar 1877	Ransart	New York	Feb 1881	8-Apr-1920
MOTIFF , Alex	8 Dec 1887		New York	23-Mar-1905	30-Jun-1920
NEEDAELS , Peter	12 Dec 1884		New York	23-May-1911	26-Apr-1920
TUYLS , Frank	25 Aug 1865	Faverley	Detroit	Mar 1879	30-Mar-1920
		(Heverlee?)			
DELIE , Maurice Jerome	20 July 1898	Zarren	New York	1-Oct-1921	30-Dec-1921
EVRAAS , Arthur John	12 June 1886		New York	27-Jul-1902	19-Apr-1921
GILSOUL , Gustav	25 Dec 1857	Hanret	New York	1 Sep 1888	24-Mar-1921
LEGOIS , John	14 June 1863			Nov 1863	18-Mar-1921
NUTHALS , Gustave	8-Dec-1900	Weert-St. George	New York	19-Mar-1912	30-Sep-1921
VANNIEVENHOVEN , Emile	1 Aug 1878	Weert-St. George	New York	12-Feb-1901	30-Sep-1921
VERSCOOREN , Camille	31 Dec 1876		Seattle	1-Jul-1911	28-Mar-1921
WUILLIQUET , Leon	9 May 1866		New York	1 Sep 1869	1-Feb-1921

1855 Emigration list indicates Francois Joseph ROUSSEAU was born in 1854 at Grand-Leez; emigrated with parents Francois ROUSSEAU and Marie-Barbe MARCADET.

“My” SOQUET Connections

Régine Brindle

Years ago, I had the privilege of reading “The Tale of a Portrait: Julia Francart Englebert - Her Untold Story”, the very well researched account by **John MERTENS** of Kewaunee, WI of a famous murder trial involving the Belgian community of Green Bay, WI. The story fascinated me then and still does today.

The story is very intricate and I won't recount it here but encourage you instead to contact John Mertens, or with the help of the online newspapers, find the reports yourself.

John Phillip (Jean Philippe) SOQUET (SOCQUET) was married three times. He was on trial for murdering his third wife, **Elvira COPPERSMITH (COPPESMETTE)** but his first two wives, **Marie GILLARD** and **Esperance HANNON** also met with suspicious deaths. **Marie GILLARD** was my main focus of interest though as my ancestor **Michael GILLARD** lived in Ottenburg about the same time this family did. I was intrigued so tried to find the link.

On 23 May 1855, Jean Philippe Socquet's little family boarded the ship “Henry Reed” in Antwerp, on their way to Wisconsin. They arrived in New York in Jun 1855. They settled in the Green Bay area like so many other Belgians.

Marie did not live long in the new country. By 1858, JP was married to Esperance who bore him 8 children: Therese, Genevieve, Frederick, Eliza, Josephine, Julia, Rosalie and Clara. Esperance died shortly after Clara's birth and JP married Elvira, recently widowed from his neighbor **August MINSART**.

Elvira and JP had a child together, Henry. Their marriage was not very happy, plagued with the suspicion that he had poisoned August and Esperance to marry Elvira, but also with heavy drinking. Eventually Elvira sought a divorce which was granted on 8 Jan 1887, about a week after her mysterious disappearance.

JP was tried twice for Elvira's alleged murder and eventually convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

The trials brought out the Belgian emigrants, as is reflected in the newspaper reports of the day. JP escaped with some outside help. Some say he went to Missouri. He reappeared once in Wisconsin but managed to leave again without being caught.

With the help of microfilms but also of Mr. Edmond SOCQUET of Nethen and Andre GYRE, here is JP's ancestral chart. He does not yet tie into my lines much more than Marie but it was an adventure to look for him.

Marie Henriette SOQUET was born on 14 Oct 1853 in Nethen, Brabant, Belgium. Her father, Jean Philippe Socquet was born 26 Aug 1827 in Nethen, Brabant, Belgium, the first born son of **Thomas SOQUET** and **Henriette WINANT**. On 21 June 1850 JP married Marie GILLARD, born 29 Apr 1827, in Nethen, the daughter of **Pierre GILLARD** and **Marie Therese VALISE**.

The parents of JP SOCQUET:

Thomas SOQUET was born on 20 Dec 1803 in Nethen the son of **Jean Pierre SOQUET** and **Marie Therese ROSE**. He died 23 Jul 1870, Nethen. On 27 Dec 1826 he married Henriette WINANT in Nethen, the daughter of **Marie-Henriette WINAND**, born on 10 Feb 1804 in Court St Etienne. She died 26 Nov 1884, Nethen.

Jean Pierre SOQUET was christened on 30 Jun 1769 in Nethen, the son of **Jean Philippe SOCQUET** and **Marie Therese GOFFIN**. In 1800 he married Marie Therese ROSE, christened on 23 Feb 1774 in Nethen, the daughter of **Jean Henri ROSE** (died on 20 Apr 1793 in Nethen) et **Marie Therese Joseph CHARPENTIER** (christened on 27 Nov 1745 in Nethen, daughter of **Egide CHARPENTIER** and **Maria Theresia RENWART**). Marie Therese ROSE died on 25 Apr 1826 in Nethen.

Jean Philippe SOCQUET was christened on 8 Feb 1736, Nethen, the son of **Gilles SOCQUET** (b 15 Mar 1699 – d 1 Apr 1764) and **Anne Marie Françoise COPPE** (b 8 Apr 1707 – d. 7 Jul 1775) who were married on 24 Aug 1728. Marie-Thérèse GOFFIN was christened 23 Mar 1745, Nethen, the daughter of **Godefroid GOFFIN** (d. 13 May 1761, Nethen) and **Catherine SPRUTELS** (d 29 Apr 1788, Nethen)

The parents of Marie GILLARD:

Pierre GILLARD, farmer, was born abt 1793 in Bossut-Gottechain, Brabant, Belgium, the son of **Pierre GILLARD** and **Marie Catherine ROSIER**. Pierre GILLARD (Jr) died on 9 Feb 1857 in Tourinnes-la-Grosse, Brabant, Belgium. He married Marie Therese VALISE. She died on 24 Sep 1831 in Nethen, Brabant, Belgium.

J. P. SOQUET ESCAPES

An Alleged Murderer Out of the Prison.

The Man From Brown County Leaves the State Farm at Waupun.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN AT BRANDON.

He Was Sentenced From Oshkosh for the killing of His Wife.

WAUPUN, Wis., Sept. 30—Jean Paul Socquet, the alleged wife murderer, convicted in Judge Burnell's court at Oshkosh, and sentenced to state prison for life, has escaped, and a reward of \$100 is offered for his capture. The prisoner has been missing since Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. On the day named he and about half a dozen other prisoners were working on the prison farm under the supervision of a keeper. Towards night Soquet was missed. In an unguarded moment he had eluded the vigilance of the keeper and was soon out of reach.

So far as known the alleged murderer had made no previous attempts to get away, but the excellent opportunity afforded on the farm was evidently too good to resist. Immediately after he was missed the keeper telephoned to the prison and steps were taken to institute a search. It has been reported here that a man answering the description of Soquet was seen at Brandon, but whether or not it is the escaped prisoner is not known.

30 Sep 1890

Oshkosh Daily NorthWesterner

IS BAD FOR SOQUET

MONROE'S EVIDENCE ALLOWED

**The Testimony Which Was Given
by a Physician Now Deceased
Will be Admitted-Witnesses
in Bright Colors.**

Perhaps no more heterogenous collection of people were ever seen in the Winnebago court house than the witnesses who are here attending the Soquet trial. Nearly all of them are Belgians. The garments that some of them wear would form a splendid study for an artist who loves to paint in bright colors. There is the pretty lass of nineteen who wears a dress

which may have done service at her mother's wedding. Beside her stands the tall, gaunt figure of a man who has had some facial disease, which prompts him to partially conceal his countenance with a napkin. In fact all the witnesses in dress, personal appearance and peculiarities are strikingly grotesque. Few of them understand a word of the English language, and nearly all the testimony will have to be given to the jury through the aid of an interpreter. The witnesses are not allowed to remain in the court room while the trial is in progress, but are all huddled into the little apartment which is situated in the rear of the circuit court room.

The cost of this trial to Brown county is between \$230 and \$250 a day and as it will in all probability take at least ten days to try the case, the bill which that county will owe Winnebago county at its conclusion will be a large one.

After Mr. Vioman had outlined the case for the state Wednesday afternoon Mr. Wigman got up and presented the case for the defense. The substance of his speech was to the effect that for fourteen years no one ever heard anything about this case until Elvira Soquet the prisoner's second wife, asked for a divorce from her husband. This was obtained and the costs amounted to \$80. Soquet paid \$40 of this amount and was not able to raise the second \$40 which was claimed by a man named Martin for alleged assistance to Soquet in this divorce. It was on account of this trouble with Martin, said Mr. Wigman, that this criminal prosecution was instituted against Soquet.

The first witness called at the opening of court this morning was V. Bromley, who swore that he had seen the dead body of Dr. Monroe, who was one of the municipal witnesses in the case at the former trial, but who has since died. After Mr. Bromley had left the stand the state offered as evidence the official stenographer's report of Dr. Monroe's testimony, which was taken when that gentleman testified at the former trial. Mr. Hudd immediately objected to this testimony as evidence. He claimed that a man who is on trial for a crime has the constitutional right to see an opposing witness face to face. The state claimed that as the prisoner had been able to do this at the former trial it was unnecessary. Both sides cited numerous authorities in regard to the question. The objection of the defense was overruled by the court and he ordered that the testimony be read. A recess was then taken.

It was just fifteen minutes to three o'clock when court convened this afternoon, the judge having been employed since the morning recess in sifting the copy of Dr. Monroe's testimony and ruling as to what parts should be

Obituaries Online

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~goertzen/obits.htm>

Compiled by Helena GOERTZEN

RABAEY, Cyriel; Delhi ON Canada; born Jabbeke, Belgium; came to Canada in 1928; died Aug 29, 1985; age 81st year; son of Hypoliet RABAEY & Julia WILLEM

RABAEY, Elisa, born Wonaelgem, Belgium, died Aug 2, 1990 daughter Peter Cleemput & Louise Andries *Tillsonburg News Obits*

RAEDT, Albert; born Meulebeke, Belgium; died May 7, 1983; 65th yr; son of Mr. & Mrs. Cyriel Raedt

RENNEBOOG, Gustaaf; born Zonnegem, Belgium; died Jun 6, 1983; 85th yr; son of Francis RENNEBOOG & Hortance VERMEULEN

REYNAERT, Jules Alois; Aylmer ON; born Apr 24, 1902 Ruddervoorde, Belgium; came to Canada in 1926; died Dec 14, 1984; son of Henri REYNAERT & Romanie DEDUYTSCHÉ

REYNAERT, Martha; of Aylmer, ON, Canada; born Jun 22, 1906 Ruddervoode, Belgium; came to Canada in 1926; died Feb 28, 1994; husband Jules REYNAERT (1984); daughter of Augustus & Leonie (CLAERHOUT) PYFFEROEN

ROELANDT, Albert Karel; of RR 2, Tillsonburg, ON, Canada; born Jun 26, 1912 Niewerkerke, E.F. Belgium; died Jan 29, 1994; wife Yvonne SIENAERT

ROOSE, Norbert; Tillsonburg ON Canada; born Apr 7, 1914 Brugges, West Flanders, Belgium; died Feb 16, 1985; son of Karel ROOSE & Virginia BUYSSE

RUSSELL, Lazette De Rop, daughter of Charles and Lenore Lesandre DeRop, granddaughter of Johanna Dens and Florent Lesandre, all deceased. Age 60, of Seattle, died Jan. 3, 1988; wife of James A. Russell of Seattle, Wash; mother of Ronda Unti of Portland, Lisa Lindstrom of Redmond, Wash., and Laura Dresel of Seattle; grandmother of Evan and Brandon Unti. Services Thursday, 4 p.m. Green Funeral Home, Kirkland, Wash. Interment River View Cemetery, Portland, Ore.

RYDE, Marie Imelda; born July 5, 1926 Belgium; died Aug 9, 1983; daughter of Richard RYDE & Adrienne BOUCHER

SABBE, Andre; of RR 1, Walsingham, ON, Canada; born Sep 13, 1930 Wielsbeke, West Flanders, Belgium; died Jun 24, 1994; wife Margaret CNOCKAERT

SAMAN, Clara Martha; born Wypschaep, Belgium; 71st yr; died Dec 13, 1983; daughter of Camiel LEFEVRE & Germaine PLATTEAU

SAMAN, Elisa Mary; Delhi ON; born Feb 7, 1897 Klerken, West Flanders, Belgium; came to Ontario in 1950; died Apr 27, 1984; daughter of Bruno MAECKELBERGH & Juliette ABEELE

SAMOY, Juliette born Feb 23, 1922, Moorslede, West Flanders, Belgium died May 19, 1989, d/o Cyril Vandermeersch & Sidonie DeSimpelaere *Tillsonburg News Obits*

SEGHERS, Arthur E; Straffordville ON Canada; born Feb 22, 1893 Knesselare, Belgium; came to Canada in 1912; died June 10, 1986; his wife Prudence Maria HOOFT

SEGHERS, Prudence Maria; RR #1, Vienna ON Canada; born Apr 29, 1896 Oedelem, West Flanders, Belgium; died Jan 19, 1985; daughter of Jan and Emma HOOFT

SHEARS, (*De Muellenaire) LENA, died Marc. 20, 1979, in Duluth, MN. Born on Sept 14, 1899, in Belgium and had lived most of her life in Superior, Wisconsin (Allouez). Member of St. Anthony's Church. Survivors: sister Ethel Hoag, Solon Springs, Wis.; niece Mrs. Delores Abrahamson, Duluth; nephews Vernon Hoag, Superior, Jack Hoag, Milwaukee; three grandsons and three great-grandchildren in California. Husband Adolph died in 1955; son, Adolph Jr., also died previously. Burial in St. Francis Cemetery, Superior. * Note unsure of spelling of Maiden name.

SINNAEVE, Maria; RR #2, Essex ON; born Kortemark, Belgium; came to Canada in Nov 1922; died Aug 19, 1984; age 85th year; daughter of Jules HEMERYCK & Romaine MACKELBERGH

SOENS, Martha; born Rumbeke, Belgium; died Mar 20, 1983; 68th yr; daughter of Camiel VERSTRAETE & Elodie WYBO

SOEN, Rachel Bertha; Tillsonburg ON Canada; born July 31, 1903 Wevelghem, West Flanders, Belgium; died Aug 20, 1986; daughter of Charles VANLANDEGHEM & Pauline TOBOURT

SPRIET, Madeleine Helena; of Langton, Ontario, Canada; born Apr 18, 1913 AArsele, W.F., Belgium; died Aug 18, 1995; husband Valere SPRIET; daughter of Cyriel & Sylvie DEVOS-VERHOYLE

SPRIET (DEVOS) Renilde; of RR 1, Langton, ON, Canada; born Dec 11, 1901 Tielt, West Flanders, Belgium; came to Canada in 1928; died Jul 11, 1994; husband Leon F SPRIET (Nov 2, 1979);

SPIETAELS, Joseph J; of RR 3, Delhi, ON, Canada; born Belcele, Belgium; came to Canada in 1923; died Dec 3, 1993; age 80th year; son of Augustus SPIETAELS & Dominica DERUYSSCHER

SPIETAELS, Rene, born Beisele, Belgium, died Sept 25, 1990 son of August Spietaels & Maria DeRuysscher *Tillsonburg News Obits*

STOOP, Mathilda; born Beverenwaes, Belgium; died Mar 18, 1983; 90th yr; daughter of Frank WAEM & Sylvia BOSMAN HEYTENS FELDT STROMKO, Evelyn 'Toots' . 89, of Superior, Wisconsin, died Dec. 26, 1999 in St. Francis Home. Born March 6, 1910 in Superior to Paul and Fabronie Heytens and spent half her life in the tavern business in Allouez, Superior with her first husband Carl Feldt. Preceded in death by her first husband and second husband Anthony Stromko; three brothers, and a sister. Survivors include her daughter Faye Harrington; a grandson, Daniel J. (Mary) Harrington of Superior; a granddaughter Kim (Andre) Harrington-Van Praet of Oostende, Belgium; great grandsons Nick and Kevin of Superior and Tijn, Sebastiaan, and Zachary Van Praet of Belgium; many nieces and nephews in Superior, Canada, and Belgium. Funeral in Thompson-Hegstromn Funeral Home and burial in St. Francis Cemetery, Superior.

SYNAEVE, Jules Maurice; RR #2, Langton ON Canada; born Feb 23, 1902 Sin Joris-Ten-Distel, West Flanders, Belgium; died Mar 31, 1985; son of August SYNAEVE & Prudence DUYTSCHAEVER

TOEBAST, Rita, born Egem, West Flanders, Belgium, died Apr 17, 1990 daughter of Adiel & Maria Spriet

THOURNHOUT, Herman, born Bruges, Belgium died Aug 24, 1989 s/o Prosper Vanthournhout & Yvonne Parmentier *Tillsonburg News Obits*

VALCKE, A M (Mitch); Delhi ON Canada; born Gullegem, Belgium; came to Canada in 1939; Died Apr 27, 1986; aged 70th year; son of Henry VALCKE & Madalena VERLEDENS

VANASSCHE, Triphon; of Delhi, Ontario, Canada; born Tielt, Belgium; came to Canada in 1958; died Sep 18, 1995; age 62nd year; wife Gysbertha VANDEWAAL; son of Maurice VANASSCHE (1962) & Emma D'HAEYAERT

VANBELOIS, Isaac; born Biervliet, Belgium; died Nov 24, 1983; age 85; son of Cornelius VANBELOIS & Christena DEKRAMER

VANBOVEN, Joseph, born Meare, East Flanders, Belgium, died Jan 29, 1990 son of Leopold VanBoven & Gerardine DeVuist *Tillsonburg News Obits*

VANBOVEN, Marie Adeline; Chatham ON; born in Kerksken, East Flanders Belgium; came to Canada in 1949; died Apr 20, 1984; age 93rd year; daughter of Camiel GHYSELS & Marie DEMOL

VANCOMPERNOLLE, Maurice, born Torhout, West Flanders, Belgium, died Feb 19, 1989 s/o Camiel VanCompernelle & Emlie Cabout *Tillsonburg News Obits*

VANDAELE, Frank; Delhi ON Canada; born Wingene, Belgium; died Feb 1, 1986; age 61st year; son of Gustaf VANDAELE & Demetrie FEYS

VANDAELE, Remi Albrecht; Tillsonburg ON Canada; born Oct 13, 1920 Wyngene, West Flanders, Belgium; died Jan 29, 1986; son of Rene VANDAELE & Maria POLLEFLIET

VANDAMME, Felix

KINGSFORD - Felix VanDamme, 97, of 341 Newton St., Kingsford, died Sunday, Sept. 16, 2001, at Manor Care Health Services in Kingsford. Mr. VanDamme was born Nov. 12, 1903, in Norway Township, son of the late Lawrence and Delaphine (VanGothem) VanDamme. He had been a resident of the area his entire life.

He married his wife, Edna (Smitheram) on May 29, 1926, and she preceded him in death on May 31, 1991.

Mr. VanDamme worked at the Ford Motor Co. in Kingsford for more than 25 years and also worked at Kingsford Chemical and the Chippewa Club, retiring in 1965. He was a member of the First United Methodist Church and enjoyed gardening.

In addition to his wife, he was preceded in death by two sisters, Edna Rodberg and Molly VanDamme and three brothers, Joseph, Caesar and August VanDamme.

He is survived by a daughter, Dorothy (John) Hevener of Palmetto, Fla.; three grandchildren, Dr. Carol Zenko of Chicago, John (Ellen) Allard of Iron Mountain and Karen (Charles) Mills of Bradenton, Fla.; five great-grandchildren, Timothy Zenko, John N. and Robert Allard, Stacy Corak and Alex Mills; two great-great grandchildren, Robert and Emily Zenko; and several nieces and nephews. Visitation will be held today from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Erickson-Rochon & Nash Funeral Home in Iron Mountain. Funeral services will be held Thursday at 11 a.m. at the funeral home. Rev. William Seitz will officiate. Burial will be in Cemetery Park in Iron Mountain. A memorial will be established in his memory.

The Erickson-Rochon & Nash Funeral Home of Iron Mountain is in charge of arrangements

Belgians in the 1901 Canadian Census: Lorne, Lisgar, Manitoba (part 1)

1.8	Colonoel, Victor	M	23 Jul 1868	Belgium	head	1896
1.8	Colonoel, Thibas M	F	30 Apr 1871	Belgium	wife	1896
1.8	Colonoel, Nelle	F	27 Aug 1890	Belgium	daughter	1896
1.8	Colonoel, Joseph	M	12 Mar 1893	USA	son	1896
1.8	Colonoel, Charles	M	26 Sep 1895	USA	son	1896
1.8	Colonoel, Rose	F	26 May	Manitoba	daughter	
1.8	Colonoel, Jane	F	26 Feb	Manitoba	daughter	
2.6	Brick, Nicklus	M	13 Sep 1866	Ontario	Head	
2.6	Brick, Francisca	F	4 Jan 1875	Belgium	wife	1890
2.6	Brick, Eda	F	16 Aug 1895	Manitoba	daughter	
2.6	Brick, Julus	F	16 Sep 1896	Manitoba	daughter	
2.6	Brick, Rappel	M	28 Dec 1897	Manitoba	son	
2.15	Weiher, Theodor	M	20 Mar 1836	Luxemburg	head	1889
2.15	Weiher, Margurit	F	7 Aug 1846	Luxemburg	wife	1890
2.15	Weiher, Joseph	M	14 Sep 1877	Belgium	son	1890
2.15	Weiher, Nickles	M	10 Apr 1879	Belgium	son	1890
2.15	Weiher, Theodore C	M	22 Jan 1881	Belgium	son	1890
2.15	Weiher, Julius	M	18 Jan 1882	Belgium	son	1890
2.15	Weiher, John B	M	22 Oct 1886	Belgium	son	1890
3.5	Van Hornbeck, Victor	M	1 Nov 1856	Belgium	head	1892
3.5	Van Hornbeck, Theresa	F	11 Apr 1864	Belgium	wife	1892
3.5	Van Hornbeck, Josephine	F	7 May 1893	Manitoba	daughter	
3.5	Van Hornbeck, Joe V	M	21 Oct 1895	Manitoba	son	
3.5	Van Hornbeck, Eli	M	29 Dec 1896	Manitoba	son	
3.5	Van Hornbeck, Frederich	M	17 Mar 1898	Manitoba	son	
3.5	Van Hornbeck, John J.	M	20-Feb-00	Manitoba	son	
3.5	Gavels, Engelbert	M	1 Jul 1857	Belgium	brother in law	1892
3.5	Vermere, Augusta	F	29 Jan 1872	Belgium	head	1892
3.5	Vermere, Marie	F	4 Apr 1874	Belgium	wife	1889
3.5	Vermere, Arthur	M	1 May 1898	Manitoba	son	
3.5	Vermere, Florence	M	F5-Jun-1900	Manitoba	daughter	
3.6	Voz, Florence	F	18 Oct 1880	Belgium	sister in law	1889
3.6	Voz, Francois	M	15 Feb 1883	Belgium	brother in law	1889
4.1	Simoens, Theophiele	M	7 Jan 1865	Belgium	head	1896
4.1	Simoens, Lydia	F	7 Jan 1870	Belgium	wife	1896
4.1	Simoens, Clarence	M	20 Feb 1893	Belgium	daughter	1896
4.1	Ruydens, Fred	M	10 Jan 1843	Belgium	head	1896
4.1	Ruydens, Mary C	F	18 Nov 1844	Belgium	wife	1896
4.1	Ruydens, John R	M	16 Nov 1879	Belgium	son	1896
4.1	Ruydens, Frederick	M	20 Dec 1883	Belgium	son	1896
4.1	Ruydens, Corneil	M	17 Sep 1886	Belgium	son	1896
4.1	Marta, Florian	M	6 Feb 1871	Belgium	head	1888
4.1	Marta, Clemens	F	6 Aug 1880	Belgium	wife	1888
4.1	Marta, Henry	M	13 Aug 1898	Manitoba	son	
4.1	Marta, Leoney	F	28-Apr-00	USA	daughter	1901
4.1	Deurbrouk, Joseph	M	25 Dec 1875	Belgium	head	1872
4.1	Deurbrouk, Mary	F	14 Jun 1877	Belgium	wife	1892
4.1	Barten, John J	M	1 Mar 1850	Belgium	head	1889
4.1	Barten, Mary	F	23 Apr 1839	Belgium	wife	1889
4.1	Barten, Paul	M	13 Mar 1882	Belgium	son	1889
4.1	Leroy, Hector	M	3 Jan 1854	Belgium	head	1888
4.1	Leroy, Lilly Clemence	F	25 Dec 1860	Belgium	wife	1889
4.1	Leroy, Rachel	F	22 Dec 1884	Belgium	daughter	1889

4.1	Leroy, Karl	M	6 Apr 1890	Manitoba	son	
4.1	Leroy, Bertha	F	16 Jun 1893	Manitoba	daughter	
4.1	Leroy, Gustave	M	4 Dec 1896	Manitoba	son	
4.1	Leroy, Hector	M	22 Mar 1890	Manitoba	son	
4.1	Drefay, Theophil	M	6 Mar 1831	Belgium	head	1888
4.1	Drefay, Adolphine	F	22 Jun 1836	Belgium	wife	1889
4.1	Hacault, Louis T J	M	12 Dec 1844	Belgium	head	1892
4.1	Hacault, Leontine C M J	F	13 Apr 1858	Belgium	wife	1892
4.1	Hacault, Louis Bell V	M	23 Feb 1880	Belgium	daughter	1892
4.1	Hacault, Leon C P	M	21 Mar 1882	Belgium	son	1892
4.1	Hacault, Joseph M T G	M	26 Mar 1884	Belgium	son	1892
4.1	Hacault, Marie S A	F	8 Apr 1887	Belgium	daughter	1892
4.1	Hacault, Ferdinand L V L	M	13 Aug 1889	Belgium	son	1892
4.1	Hacault, Francois A L	M	5 Jun 1891	Belgium	son	1892
4.1	Hacault, Leontine C C L	F	17 Nov 1893	Manitoba	daughter	
4.1	Hacault, Gaston L c J	M	25 Jan 1895	Manitoba	son	
4.1	Hacault, Louis J G G	M	16 Jan 1897	Manitoba	son	
4.1	Hacault, George G L G	M	29 Jun 1898	Manitoba	son	
4.1	De Pape, Clement	M	15 Sep 1874	Belgium	head	1892
4.1	De Pape, Marie	F	18 Sep 1874	Belgium	wife	1891
4.1	De Pape, Maria	F	15 Aug 1897	Manitoba	daughter	
4.1	De Pape, Emma	F	13 Jul 1898	Manitoba	daughter	
4.1	De Pape, Albertina	F	15 Aug 1899	Manitoba	daughter	
4.1	De Pape, Anna	F	17-Nov-00	Manitoba	daughter	
4.1	Leboyen, Julian	M	18 Nov 1867	Belgium	head	1891
4.1	Leboyen, Adele	F	13 Dec 1870	Belgium	wife	1888
4.1	Leboyen, Lea	F	10 Aug 1893	USA	daughter	1894
4.1	Leboyen, Rosa	F	21 Jun 1895	Manitoba	daughter	
4.2	Leboyen, Sidonie	F	28 Oct 1897	Manitoba	daughter	
4.2	Leboyen, Emille	M	21-Jul-1900	Manitoba	son	
4.2	Bark, Emile	M	24 Jul 1869	Belgium	head	1896
4.2	Bark, Ida	F	23 Jul 1876	Belgium	wife	1889
4.2	Bark, Adele	F	15-Jan-1901	Manitoba	daughter	
4.2	Fefi, Henry	M	20 Dec 1832	Belgium	head	1889
4.2	Fefi, Virginia M	F	11 Dec 1844	Belgium	wife	1889
4.2	Fefi, Achille	M	11 Oct 1881	Belgium	son	1889
4.2	Fefi, Desire	M	10 Dec 1883	Belgium	son	1889
4.2	Fefi, Lucie	F	27 May 1886	Belgium	daughter	1889
4.2	Ledoyen, Joseph	M	13 Feb 1833	Belgium	head	1892
4.2	Ledoyen, Elizabeth	F	13 Dec 1832	Belgium	wife	1892
4.2	Govaerts, Frederick	M	24 Feb 1870	Belgium	head	1892
4.2	Manger, Emile	M	10 Mar 1866	Belgium	head	1892
4.2	Manger, Matilda	F	6 Nov 1870	Belgium	wife	1892
4.2	Manger, Rose	F	8 Sep 1892	Manitoba	daughter	
4.2	Manger, Joseph	M	18 Mar 1895	Manitoba	son	
4.2	Manger, Irma	F	29 Dec 1897	Manitoba	daughter	
4.2	Departy, Victor	M	26 Feb 1849	Belgium	head	1893
4.2	Departy, Taulin	F	25 Mar 1855	Belgium	wife	1893
4.2	Departy, Edward	M	27 Aug 1883	Belgium	son	1893
4.2	Departy, Josephine L M	F	17 Apr 1892	Belgium	daughter	1893
4.2	Departy, Joannes J M	M	14 Apr 1894	Manitoba	son	
4.2	Shumacker, Camille	M	8 Apr 1876	Belgium	head	1888
4.2	Shumacker, Eleonore	F	2 Oct 1877	Belgium	wife	1890

The Family of Pierre Joseph SAMSON

SAMSON Martine - Rue Paul Dubois 50c, B-6890 LIBIN, Belgium
samsonmartine@yahoo.com

Originally from the Belgian Condroz, this family of farmers moved to Losange in the Belgian Ardennes around 1864. Losange is a small village right on the border of Luxemburg.

About the same time or shortly before, **Antoine SAMSON** also moved to Losange. So we have 2 cousin-farmers on the same area, each with a large family. On the 1875 marriage record of **Jules Joseph SAMSON**, my great-grandfather, the parents still lived in Losange.

In 1886, some SAMSON are found listed on the Red Star Line's departure rolls in Antwerp, with place of origins: Losange. The Westernland would take them to NY but their ultimate destination is Dubuque, Iowa.

Departure: Antwerp 24 April 1886.

Most of the families listed here are from Luxemburg but the close proximity of Losange to the border makes it very likely that there were Belgians in the group.

We have: SAMSON Aurélie 1y 6m and her mother Adélaïde 26y.

Is this the same little Orelia listed on the 1900 US Census in Dubuque. This entry gives her parents to be Joseph and Allis SAMSON. She was born in January 1885, which would correspond with the Westernland information.

Losange was known as the commune of Villers la Bonne Eau. Today it is under the jurisdiction of Vaux sur Sûre while Villers la Bonne Eau is with Bastogne. Orélia was not born in either of these towns, I checked, which causes me to think several SAMSON families gathered around 1886 at the farm in Losange to travel together to the USA.

My great-grand-father **Jules Joseph SAMSON** was among them. He had lived in Chenogne since his wedding to **Catherine Florentine DAVID** in 1875. My cousin tells me he had the biggest farm in the village and when he left he sold everything. At the time they left, they already had 6 children, among whom my grandfather Jean Baptiste.

Marie Joséphine Mathilde SAMSON, born in Chenogne on 21 May 1876

Pierre Joseph SAMSON, born in Chenogne on 16 May 1877

Marie-Catherine SAMSON, born in Chenogne on 13 Sept 1878; will return to the USA

Emile SAMSON, born in Chenogne in 1880

Jean-Baptiste SAMSON, born in Chenogne 19 Oct 1881 my grandfather

Mathilde SAMSON, born in Chenogne 26 Dec 1883

Anna Virginie SAMSON, born in Dubuque, Iowa on 7 May 1890

Albert SAMSON, born in Dubuque, Iowa on 17 Jan 1894

About 1898-1899, the whole family returns to Bastogne. My grandfather was homesick.

The teenaged children however were not happy to go back to Belgium. To them Iowa was their home, after all they had been there 15 years! They had no memory of their lives in Belgium.

Most of the kids adapted back and started their lives anew in Bastogne except for Marie Catherine who hid so she would not have to go back to Europe. At first I thought she retruned to the US in 1903, but she had to work to go back at a later date of 1907. Against her father's advice !

Some stayed though because in 1910, we find **Joseph SAMSON** born in August 1860 married to **Allis** born in October 1861. They resided in Julian Township, Dubuque County, IA. Joseph worked as an engineer at the Ponce House.

Children:

Orélia SAMSON	born Jan 1885	Belgium (would become known as Eleonore and marry Adolph Johnson)
Léonie SAMSON	born Aug 1887	Iowa
Laura SAMSON	born Sep 1888	Iowa
Alfred SAMSON	born May 1890	Iowa worked in a door factory
Cecilia SAMSON	born Feb 1893	Iowa worked in a candy factory as packer
Marcel SAMSON	born about 1901	Iowa would later work as a car mechanic around Chicago

The 1910 census does indicate that Joseph, Allis et Orélia emigrated in 1886.

The 1920 and 1930 census show the parents still living at Kauffman Ave. Dubuque, IA

Orélia married Adolph Johnson. In 1920, they and 5 children all live on Glenwood Avenue, in Glen Ellyn, Dupage Co., IL

Father: **JOHNSON Adolph**, born in Denmark around 1882 works for the post office

Mother: **JOHNSON** (formerly SAMSON **Eleonore** (Orélia) - Secretary

Children: **JOHNSON, Elise**, b 1910

JOHNSON, Léonie, b 1913



JOHNSON, Lillian, b 1915

JOHNSON, Paul, b 1917

JOHNSON, Marcella, b 1920

Also living with them are: SAMSON, Marcel and SAMSON, Léonie

The 1930 census provides an additional child: Phyllis, b. 1924

And then there is Marie Catherine SAMSON who went back to the US after 1907.

There are more than likely others as Losange alone counts more than 25. Out of those 25 only half are accounted for. And there are also families in Rochefort and Hamois. Nobody has heard from them since they left.

Now... BASTOGNE 1944

In September 1944, 2 American soldiers about 22y old came to an address written on a piece of paper, in Bastogne. There they catch up with a family member. They say "SAMSON, SAMSON" while touching their chest. Anna Virginia is home. She's 50y old, worried about the war. Her 2 sons were deported as forced labor in Germany, The resemblance with her own sons was so strong that she thought they'd come home and are playing a joke on her disguised as American soldiers. She does not speak English much any more and her emotions get the best of her, She can't understand. It's only after they left that she realized they were her American cousins.

Her sons eventually came home safe and sound but the missed opportunity to make contact with her cousins would hant her for the rest of her life.

Who were these 2 boys ? Marie Catherine's sons? Grandsons of Joseph SAMSON? Or yet other SAMSON cousins who left around 1886. We would love to know.

The two families in Bastogne who are looking for the SAMSON are those of SAMSON, Jean Baptiste and SAMSON, Anna Virginia, his sister. Anna Virginia's daughters-in-law and my mother have each been looking for over 10 years in vain.

We were all born in Bastogne. Each time some US Veterans come, we hope.

With all our heart we hope to find the link to our American cousins and renew our ties. We would be extremely grateful for any help you could provide to this effect. THANK YOU!

Researching Online: Internet Links of Interest

From: GéniWal asbl - ch.geniwal@skynet.be

The city of Ghent is making things easier for the genealogists by publishing online the deaths of 30,000. This data was taken from the burial registers of the "Alexians" or "cellebroeders" of Gent. They cover the period from 1673 to 1796. The "cellebroeders" were allowed to pick up the bodies of the deceased and take them from their houses to the church for burial. The "Alexians" wrote down where they went to get the bodies (parish, street), the name of the deceased and sometimes the age, the name of the spouse, number of children, etc.

Compared to parish registers, this site is much easier to use.

The bad thing is that it only covers a short period and that only those who could afford to pay for burial are listed in these registers.

Source : « Vers l'Avenir » 11/10/2004

To do a search, go directly to : <http://www.gent.be/gent/historis/stadsarchief/registers/homeSoundex.asp>

A central link to several sites for East Flanders: <http://geneaknowhow.net/digi/ovlaan-ei.html>

includes:

Foundlings in Gent: (1790-1922)

<http://www.archief-ocmwgent.be/vondelingen/vondelingen.html>

Liège's Museum of Arms sites:

http://www.liege.be/de_sacres_pistolets/introduction.htm

<http://www.museedarmes.be/>

Parish records for Vedrin (christenings, marriages, deaths and more)

This covers the villages and hamlets of **Frizet, Champion, Cognelée, Daussoulx, Rondchêne, St Marc, Vedrin, et Warisoulx**

http://users.skynet.be/genusducere/Vedrin/VedrinRPa_al.htm

Also for those back further in time: **Court records**

<http://users.skynet.be/genusducere/Vedrin/VedrinCour.htm>



TO and FROM:

Please contact me if you are looking for **CLABOTS** family.
 Cordialement / Met vriendelijke groeten,
 Pascal Clabots, Boulevard de l'Empereur 20, B - 1000
 BRUXELLES - BRUSSEL
 Mail: pascal.clabots@elia.be

QUERIES:**BL05-07-01: SCHILTZ-STAMPER-KARSH**

Petrus Schiltz b.1796 Girsh, Arlon, Lux, Belgium, brother of Michael, John, Nicolaus, Marg, Cath, Franz according to St. Cecilia's Church records in Wyoming Co. N.Y. USA, son of **Nicholaus and Marg Karsh**
 md. **Anna Maria Calty Stamper**.

If you ever see records of this Peter, I would appreciate it.
 Mary Ann Schiltz Metzger - metzger_maryann@yahoo.com

BL05-07-02: MARCADIEU

Michel Markadieu (cigarmaker) b in Brussels 17th May 1856 was officially taken off the civil registers of Brussels on 30 Nov 1886.

His wife: **Catherine Dansaert** born in Brussels 15th Sept 1856.

Child: **Jean-Baptiste Markadieu** born in Brussels 21st Sept 1884. He died in New York in Sept 1886. His wife and 4 other children returned to Belgium and all died in Belgium.

On www.ellislandrecords.org I found Jeanne Markadieu, Michel's niece but nothing else after that. Whatever became of her would be of great interest to me. - Georges Markadieu - georges.markadieu@skynet.be

BL05-07-03: DEPASSE

Jean Joseph DEPASSE, born on 15th August 1855 in Jumet, went to the USA (Pennsylvania) in 1893 with his wife and children. Would like to know what became of the family. - Jean Claude Depasse - boutroule@tiscali.be

BL05-07-04: JAUMAIN

Looking for **Emile JAUMAIN** who emigrated from Meux, Belgium. He lived for a time in Rhinelander, Oneida Co, WI where his wife **Anna GILLES** died on 19 June 1894. No birth, marriage nor death records in WI pre-1907 index. Possibility he moved elsewhere after the death of his wife. If you have any suggestion, please contact Mary Ann Defnet at 253 Little Road, Green Bay, WI 54301-1903

BL05-07-05: AUSLOOS

Still looking for the place of origin of **Servais AUSLOOS** and **JB SMETS** who emigrated to Brown Co. WI in 1856. Thought to be Terlaenen but no records found there. If you have any suggestion, please contact Mary Ann Defnet at 253 Little Road, Green Bay, WI 54301-1903

BL05-07-06: BERGER

Looking for information on my **BERGER** family who left Gilly, Belgium in 1901 to America. My great great grandfather, **Florian BERGER** left with his family except for his oldest son, **Arthur BERGER**, who stayed behind. My family lost contact with his family in the 1970's. Please visit the following site to view my family pedigree: <http://gw.geneanet.org/bergercl>

BL05-07-07: COLLIGNON

Looking for the relatives of Monsignor Collignon (Florent-Louis) whose family emigrated from Suzy and settled in New England. Please contact Annette BIAZOT with any lead. annette.biazot@skynet.be

Belgian Historical Trivia

1 May 1905 - Beginning of the celebrities organized in honor of the 75th anniversary of Belgium's Independence. These festivities would last till October.

5 May 1835 - The first railroad line in Europe, linking Brussels and Mechelen is open. It was about 20km long.

8 May 1847 - The length of military service goes from 5 to 8 years: 5 years of active duty and 3 years on reserve duty. Volunteers are recruited but a yearly lottery is organized in case of shortage of recruits.

11 May 1950 - An explosion in a mine in the Borinage killed 130 people.

13 May 1878 - The Senate rejects a plan for a law raising the minimum age for those working in the mines to 12 years old for the boys and 13 years old for the girls. By a large majority the senators opted to keep the minimum age requirement at 10.

30 May 1871 - Victor Hugo is expelled from Belgium after living there for 20 years. The reason for his arrest: agitation.

8 June 1903 - The author Marguerite de Crayencour, best known under the name of Marguerite Yourcenar, was born in Brussels. She was the first woman to be inducted to the French Academy.

18 June 1815 - Ends the Napoleonic era, on the plains of Waterloo, a few miles south of Brussels.

ABEELE, Juliette	69	CARENA, Charlotte	61	DEBROUX, Marie Therese	62	DREZE, Jean Joseph	62
ABSIN, Marie Eugenie	61	CARENA, Jean Pierre	61	DEBRUXELL(E)S, A. J.	60	DREZE, Juliette	62
ADAM, Julienne	62	CARENA, Leopold Joseph	61	DECHAMPS, Emile Joseph	62	Dubrule, Paul	57
ADAM, Narcisse	62	CATHOOR, Frank	66	DECHAMPS, Jean Baptiste	62	DUMON, Amelie	61
ALBART, Louis	62	CAYENNE, Celestine	62	DEDEREN, Jean Henri	62	DUMON, Florimond	61
ALBART, Octave Joseph	62	CAYENNE, Ferdinand	62	DEDEREN, Pierre Antoine	62	Dupont, Sophie	59
ANCIAUX, Constance	62	CHANOINE, Marceline	62	DEDUYTSCHIE, Romanie	69	DUYTSCHAEVER, Prudence	70
ANDRE, Adrein Joseph	61	CHANOINE, Valentin	62	DEKERCHOVE, Aline M Gh	62	EDEN, Therese	61
ANDRE, Adrien	61	CHARPENTIER, Eglise	67	DEKERCHOVE, Ernest Jos	62	Evans, Oliver	55
Andries, Louise	69	CHARPENTIER, Me Therese	67	DEKRAMER, Christena	70	EVRARD, Charles	62
Andris, Joseph	65	Christie, Agatha	58	DELAISSE, Francois Joseph	61	EVRARD, Josephine	62
ANNO, Francoise	61	CLABOTS	75	DELAISSE, Lucien Joseph	61	EVRAS, Arthur John	66
AUSLOOS, Servais	75	CLAERHOUT, Leonie	69	DELIE, Maurice Jerome	66	Falise, Jean Baptiste	64
BAILLIEU, Marie Rose	61	Cleemput, Peter	69	DEMANEZ, Pauline	62	FALQUE, Jean Joseph	62
Bark, Adele	72	Collignon, Louis-Florent	75	DEMOL, Marie	70	FALQUE, Julie	62
Bark, Emile	72	COLOMBIN, Flore	61	DENEBOURG, Gustave	62	FANIEL, Camille Joseph	61
Bark, Ida	72	COLOMBIN, Guillaume	61	DENEBOURG, Josephine M	62	FANIEL, Desire	61
BARRIA, Celestine	61	Colonoel, Charles	71	DENIS, Charles Joseph	62	Fawe, Jeanne	59
Barten, John J	71	Colonoel, Jane	71	DENIS, Eugenie	62	Fefi, Achille	72
Barten, Mary	71	Colonoel, Joseph	71	DENIS, Ferdinande Jos Gh	62	Fefi, Desire	72
Barten, Paul	71	Colonoel, Nelle	71	Departy, Edward	72	Fefi, Henry	72
BASTIN, Francoise	61	Colonoel, Rose	71	Departy, Joannes J M	72	Fefi, Lucie	72
BATEN, Dominique	62	Colonoel, Thibas M	71	Departy, Josephine L M	72	Fefi, Virginia M	72
BATEN, Henri	62	Colonoel, Victor	71	Departy, Taulin	72	FEYS, Demetrie	70
BAUDAUX, Leon Joseph	66	COLSON, Eugenie	62	Departy, Victor	72	FRANCOIS, Alexandrine Ch	62
Baudoux, Eugene	64	COMPERE, Marie Francoise	61	DEPASSE, Jean Joseph	75	Franklemon, Jean	53
Baudoux, Leon	65	COPPE, A-M Francoise	67	DEPERMENTIER, Ed Leop L	62	FRERE, Eugenie Desiree	62
BENOIT, Mitchell	60	COPPENS, William	66	DERAVAIS, Josephine	61	Gavels, Engelbert	71
BERGER, Arthur	75	COPPERSMITH, Elvira	67	DeRop, Charles	69	GERAM, Romey	60
BERGER, Floriant	75	CORNIL, Francois	62	DERUYSSCHER, Dominica	70	GERARD, Maurice Theo M	62
BERNUS, Charles S Joseph	62	CORNIL, Julie L B Aug	62	DESCUTNER, Efen	60	GERARD, Theodore	62
BERNUS, Louis	62	CRABBE, Henry	66	DESCUTNER, F. L.	60	GHILLET, Romaine	62
BERTAUX, Scholastique	62	CUJAS, Joseph	60	DESCUTNER, Harry	60	GHYSELS, Camiel	70
BEVIERRE, Aline Aimee M B	61	DAIX, Victor	66	DESCUTNER, John	60	GILBERT, Adolphine Joseph	62
BEVIERRE, Hypolite Prosper	61	DALLONS, Jean Pierre	62	DESCUTNER, Peter E.	60	GILLARD, Marie	67
BLASSEAU, Louis Aug. J Bpt	61	DALLONS, Jean Pierre	62	DESGAIN, Adeline	61	GILLARD, Michael	67
BLASSEAU, Rosine Th. E J	61	Dansaert, Catherine	75	DeSimpelaere, Sidonie	69	GILLARD, Pierre	67
BOHAIN, Mathilde	61	Darquennes, Andre	63	DETAL, Pierre Joseph	61	GILLART, Desiree	62
BOILEAU, Marie Therese	62	DARTOIS, Clarisse Jos	62	DETAL, Remy	61	GILLART, Eugene Joseph	62
BOSMAN, Sylvia	70	DARTOIS, Gilles Joseph	62	DETEMMERMAN, Collette	61	GILLES, Anna	75
BOTTRIAUX, Julie	61	David, Catherine Florentine	73	Deurbrouk, Joseph	71	GILSOUL, Gustav	66
BOULANGER, Jean Joseph	62	DE BOTH, Joseph	66	Deurbrouk, Mary	71	GOBAERT, Cath Petronille	62
BOULANGER, Jean Joseph	62	DE CLERC, Guillaume	62	DeVuist, Gerardine	70	GOBLET, Anna Ghislaine	62
BOURGNET, Eli	60	DE CLERC, Pierre	62	DEWEZ, Florentine	61	GOBLET, Hubert Joseph	62
BRACK, Marguerite	61	de HORION, Gérard	57	DEWILDE, Joseph	62	GODET, Ernest Jean Benoit	61
BRECHAUX, Adolphine Jos	61	DE LUEGE, Ferdinand	60	DEWILDE, Marie Virginie	62	GODET, Ernest Octave	61
BRICHART, Marie Catherine	62	De Pape, Albertina	72	DEWIT, Henri	62	GOFFIN, Godefroid	67
Brick, Eda	71	De Pape, Anna	72	DEWIT, Jean Baptiste Henri	62	GOFFIN, Marie-Therese	67
Brick, Francisca	71	De Pape, Clement	72	D'HAERYAERT, Emma	70	GOLLIER, Jeanne Joseph	62
Brick, Julius	71	De Pape, Emma	72	DOORM, Joseph Alois	61	GONSETTE, Gustave	62
Brick, Nicklus	71	De Pape, Maria	72	DOORM, Joseph Ferdinand	61	GONSETTE, Hubert	62
Brick, Rappel	71	De Pape, Marie	72	DOORME, Joseph Aloise	62	GONZE, Isidore	61
BROHET, Edouard	62	DE PRATER, Marie Therese	62	DOORME, Joseph Ferdinand	62	GONZE, Isidore Joseph	61
BROHET, Edouard Jean	62	DE STARCKE, Peter	66	D'OR, Antoine	62	GOSSE, Anne Catherine	61
BROWETT, Jules	60	de VELBRUCK, Charles	57	D'OR, Florimond Ant Nicolas	62	Govaerts, Frederick	72
BROWETT, Leona	60	DEBOULLE, Beatrix Jos Gh	62	DOUILLET, Charles	61	GRANDJEAN, M Jacqueline	62
BUYSSE, Virginia	69	DEBRAY, Charlotte	61	DOUILLET, Lidie Louise	61	Gronowski, Simon	54
Cabout, Emile	70	DEBRAY, Noel	61	DOURLET, Victorine Adele	61	GUNS, Jean Baptiste	61
Calty Stamper, Anna Maria	75	DEBREU, Barbe	62	Drefay, Adolphine	72	GUNS, Marie Therese	61
CARENA, Charles Joseph	61	DEBROU, Marie Antoinette	61	Drefay, Theophil	72	GYRE, Andre	67

GYSBERG, Eugene	61	Leboyen, Adele	72	MESUREUR, Leonie	61	QUINET, Hortense	62
GYSBERG, Pierre	61	Leboyen, Emille	72	MESUREUR, Luc Stanislas	61	RABAEY, Cyriel	69
Hacault, Ferdinand L V L	72	Leboyen, Julian	72	MEULEMANS, M Elisabeth	62	RABAEY, Elisa	69
Hacault, Francois A L	72	Leboyen, Lea	72	Meunier, Alfred	65	RABAEY, Hypoliet	69
Hacault, Gaston L c J	72	Leboyen, Rosa	72	MICHAUX, Ernest Jules Jos	61	RABAEY, Hypoliet	69
Hacault, George G L G	72	Leboyen, Sidonie	72	MICHAUX, Guillaume	61	RAEDT, Albert	69
Hacault, Joseph M T G	72	LECLERCQ, Alph Felicien	61	MICHEL, Celestine	62	RASSART, Adeline Eugene	61
Hacault, Leon C P	72	LECLERCQ, Godefroid Gh	61	MINSART, August	67	RASSART, Camille Dom.	61
Hacault, Leontine C C L	72	Ledoyen, Elizabeth	72	MOINEAU, Pierre Joseph	62	RASSART, Michel Charles	62
Hacault, Leontine C M J	72	Ledoyen, Joseph	72	MOINEAU, Theophile Celina	62	RASSART, Michel Joseph	62
Hacault, Louis Bell V	72	LEFEVRE, Aglae	61	MOLLE, Dorothee	61	RASSART, Pierre Francois	61
Hacault, Louis J G G	72	LEFEVRE, Camiel	69	MOTIFF, Alex	66	RENNEBOOG, Francis	69
Hacault, Louis T J	72	LEFEVRE, Josephine	62	MOTTE, Adelaide	61	RENNEBOOG, Francis	69
Hacault, Marie S A	72	LEFEVRE, Juliette Camille	62	Mouillard, Marie Lambertine	59	RENNEBOOG, Gustaaf	69
HAINAUT, Jules	60	LEFEVRE, Leopold	61	MULLER, Anna Maria	61	REYNART, Maria Theresia	67
HALGRIN, Aimee	61	LEFEVRE, Louis Joseph	62	MULLER, Anne Catherine	61	REYNAERT, Henri	69
HALGRIN, Andre	61	LEFEVRE, Sylvie	62	MULLER, Auguste	61	REYNAERT, Jules Alois	69
HANNON, Esperance	67	LEGOIS, John	66	Nagelmackers, Edmond	59	REYNAERT, Martha	69
HARCQ, Camille Em Ghislain	62	LEGRAND, Marie Louise	62	Nagelmackers, Georges	57	RICHIR, Octavie	62
HARCQ, Clement	62	LEJUSTE, Marguerite	62	Nagelmackers, Gerard	59	RINQUET, Antoine Joseph	62
HAUTENNE, Aurore Joseph	61	LEROUX, Therese	61	Nagelmackers, Theodore	59	RINQUET, Heloise Seconde	62
HEMERYCK, Jules	69	Leroy, Bertha	72	NEEEDAELS, Peter	66	ROBINO, Joseph	60
HENDRICK, Jean	61	Leroy, Gustave	72	NONNON, Albert Denis	62	ROCHEZ, Lucien	61
HENDRICK, Jean Francois	61	Leroy, Hector	72	NONNON, Emile	62	ROCHEZ, Pierre Joseph	61
HEUS, Jean	61	Leroy, Hector	71	NOOS, Alex Louis Francois	61	ROELANDT, Albert Karel	69
HEUS, Pierre Augustin	61	Leroy, Karl	72	NOOS, Emile Guill. Alex	61	ROISIN, Angelique	61
HOMBLETTE, Marie Julie	62	Leroy, Lilly Clemence	71	NUTHALS, Gustave	66	ROOSE, Karel	69
HOOFT, Emma	69	Leroy, Rachel	71	OPES, Catherine	62	ROOSE, Norbert	69
HOOFT, Prudence Maria	69	Lesandre, Lenore	69	OPSOME, Jean	61	ROSE, Marie Therese	67
HUGOT, Melanie Valentine	61	LHONNEUX, Louis JBaptiste	62	OPSOME, Leonie	61	ROSIER, Marie Catherine	67
HUWAERT, Florence	62	LHONNEUX, Pierre Joseph	62	Orban, Eugenie Jeanne	59	Rossius-Humain, Therese	59
JACQMIN, Justlien	66	LIGNON, Jules Louis	61	Orban, Henri Joseph	59	ROUSSEAU, Aldegonde Jos	61
Jacquemain, Léop Hubert J	65	LIGNON, Martin	61	ORBAN, Marie Catherine	62	ROUSSEAU, Francis	66
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JAMOTTE, Jean Francois	62	LIMBURG, Louis Joseph	61	PAGNOT, Celine	61	Ruydens, Corneil	71
JAMOTTE, M Francoise Jos	62	Livchitz, Youra	53	PAGNOT, Desire	61	Ruydens, Fred	71
JAMOTTE, M Francoise Jos	62	LOMBARD, Dieudonne	61	PANBUYS, Marie Therese	61	Ruydens, Frederick	71
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Johnson, Laura	73	Manger, Emile	72	PHEDANT, Leonard	60	SAMOY, Juliette	69
Johnson, Leonie	73	Manger, Irma	72	PIEROT, Albert Joseph	61	SAMSON, Albert	73
Johnson, Lillian	74	Manger, Joseph	72	PIEROT, Francois Joseph	61	SAMSON, Alfred	73
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Johnson, Paul	74	Manger, Rose	72	PIETTE, Jean Baptiste	61	Samson, Antoine Joseph	73
Jonet, Dominique	65	MANTEAU, Aime Joseph	61	PLAKET, Pierrette	62	Samson, Aurelie	73
KARSH, Marg	75	MANTEAU, Pierre	61	PLASMAN, Adelme	61	SAMSON, Cecilia	73
Kirschner, Ron	54	Markadiou, Jean-Baptiste	75	PLASMAN, Felicite	61	SAMSON, Emile	73
KUMPS, Albert	66	Markadiou, Michel	75	PLASMAN, Francois	61	SAMSON, Jean-Baptiste	73
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LADRIERE, Desiree Gh	62	Marta, Florian	71	POLEN, Anna Maria Clesina	62	Samson, Jules Joseph	73
LAFAUT, Sophie	61	Marta, Henry	71	POLET, Jean Joseph	62	SAMSON, Laura	73
LAFAUT, Sophie	62	Marta, Leoney	71	POLET, Nestor	62	SAMSON, Léonie	73
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LAURENT, Palmyre Joseph	61	MASSON, Sylvain	62	PORIGNAUX, Melanie	61	SAMSON, Marie-Catherine	73
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LEBLICQ, Daniel	62	Meimert, Marguerite	59	PROCES, Ferdinand	66	Samson, Orelie	73
LEBON, Clemence	62	MELAERS, Anne Hubertine	62	Pullman, George	57	Samson, Pierre Joseph	73
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SCHILTZ, Peter	75	URBAIN, Laurent	61	VERMEULEN, Hortance	69	Weiher, Julius	71
SCHMIDT, Anais	61	URBAIN, Zenobie	61	VERMEULEN, Hortance	69	Weiher, Margurit	71
SCHMIDT, Francois	61	VALCKE, A M	70	VERSCOOREN, Camille	66	Weiher, Nickles	71
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SEELIGER, A-M Augustine	62	VAMPOACK, Marie	61	VOORDECKER, Vic Just Jos	61	WERE, Therese Celina	61
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SOUFFRANT, Augusta	60	VANCOMPERNOLLE, Maurice	70				
SOUFFRANT, Fermin	60	VANDAELE, Frank	70				
SOUFFRANT, Jules	60	VANDAELE, Gustaf	70				
SOUFFRANT, Phoebe	60	VANDAELE, Remi Albrecht	70				
SOUFFRANT, August	60	VANDAELE, Rene	70				
SPIETAELS, Augustus	70	VANDAMME, Felix	70				
SPIETAELS, Joseph J	69	VanDamme, Lawrence	70				
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